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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: September 10, 1948

**RAC** 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average:	Indic.	Average:	Indicated:	Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,
	1937-46	1947	Sept. 1,	1937-46	1947	1948
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	28.6	41.3	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,506,363
Corn, all..... "	16.1	18.4	18.0	942,623	1,364,919	1,284,323
Winter..... "	16.6	19.5	18.6	688,606	1,067,970	981,415
All spring.... "	14.9	15.3	16.1	254,017	296,949	302,908
Durum..... "	14.0	15.0	14.5	34,619	43,983	46,151
Other spring. "	15.1	15.3	16.4	219,398	252,966	256,757
Oats..... "	32.3	31.5	36.5	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,470,444
Barley..... "	23.7	25.5	26.1	298,811	279,182	313,139
Rye..... "	12.1	12.8	12.2	37,398	25,977	26,664
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	14.2	17.4	7,022	7,334	6,232
Flaxseed..... "	9.0	9.9	10.5	26,756	39,763	44,528
Rice..... "	46.9	47.3	44.7	60,460	79,345	79,916
Sorghums for grain"	15.7	17.1	18.5	99,791	95,609	131,279
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.34	97,563	102,500	97,707
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.91	.87	11,437	13,306	12,862
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.16	2.25	2.23	31,540	33,475	33,132
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.... "	1.35	1.39	1.32	28,617	32,569	29,055
Hay, lespedeza.. "	1.06	1.03	1.11	5,807	6,768	6,463
Beans, dry edible						
100 lb. bag	3/ 914	3/ 976	3/1,069	16,716	17,164	19,408
Peas, dry field. "	3/1,242	3/1,252	3/1,148	5,278	6,513	3,703
Soybeans for beans bu.	18.8	16.3	20.8	134,642	181,362	205,066
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	646	689	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,340,700
Potatoes.....bu.	139.3	182.0	193.6	392,143	384,407	399,127
Sweetpotatoes... "	89.2	93.5	97.3	64,866	57,178	51,739
Tobacco.....lb.	1,008	1,142	1,164	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,777,783
Sugarcane for sugar & seed...ton	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	6,201
Sugar beets..... "	12.4	14.2	13.2	9,771	12,504	10,199
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 308	3/ 290	3/ 307	43	33	27
Hops.....lb.	1,240	1,262	1,305	43,532	50,098	50,836
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 75	5/ 73	5/ 78			

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.  
3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

Release:  
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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1948  
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)				
	Average	1947	Indicated	Aug. 1, 1948	Sept. 1, 1948
	1937-46				
Apples, Com'l crop..... bu.	2/ 115,058	2/ 113,041	100,445		100,478
Peaches..... "	2/ 66,725	2/ 82,603	70,358		69,358
Pears..... "	2/ 30,222	2/ 35,312	26,424		26,372
Grapes..... ton	2/ 2,701	3,072	3,014		3,015
Cherries (12 States)..... "	2/ 170	173	201		201
Apricots (3 States)..... "	2/ 240	198	257		250
Cranberries (5 States).... bbl.	674	790			843
Pecans..... lb.	109,476	118,639	152,560		160,553

CONDITION SEPTEMBER 1					
<u>CITRUS FRUITS</u> 3/:	Average	1946	1947	1948	
	1937-46				
Oranges & Tangerines.... pct.	75	79	73	7	
Grapefruit..... "	65	70	71	6	
Lemons..... "	74	73	77	79	

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
July.....	11,246	12,102	11,592	3,914	4,523	4,452
August.....	10,156	10,595	10,557	3,379	3,818	3,922
Jan.-Aug., Incl. ....	80,006	85,191	82,079	36,090	41,493	40,843

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1948  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1948
	Average	1947	harvest,	Percent
	1937-46	1947	1948	1947
Corn, all.....	89,616	83,981	85,497	101.8
Wheat, all.....	58,832	74,186	71,502	96.4
Winter.....	41,724	54,780	52,639	96.1
All spring.....	17,107	19,406	18,863	97.2
Durum.....	2,549	2,925	3,170	108.4
Other spring.....	14,558	16,481	15,693	95.2
Oats.....	38,056	38,648	40,970	106.0
Barley.....	12,615	10,947	12,177	111.2
Rye.....	3,055	2,022	2,187	108.2
Buckwheat.....	416	518	354	63.3
Flaxseed.....	2,938	4,026	4,514	112.1
Rice.....	1,298	1,677	1,723	102.7
Sorghums for grain.....	6,221	5,606	7,132	127.2
Cotton.....	22,631	21,269	23,323	109.7
Hay, all.....	73,013	75,291	73,624	97.3
Hay, wild.....	12,966	14,600	14,833	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,600	14,908	14,957	100.3
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,062	23,402	22,356	95.5
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,481	6,545	6,148	93.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,832	1,759	1,816	103.2
Peas, dry field.....	412	520	308	59.2
Soybeans for beans.....	7,162	11,125	9,900	89.0
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,710	1,143	1,069	33.5
Peanuts 3/.....	2,531	3,389	3,340	98.6
Potatoes.....	2,826	2,112	2,109	99.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	728	611	541	88.5
Tobacco.....	1,644	1,845	1,536	83.2
Sorgo for sirup.....	191	162	123	75.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	297	321	323	100.6
Sugarcane for sirup.....	124	112	97	86.6
Sugar beets.....	784	881	758	36.0
Broomcorn.....	276	226	185	61.9
Hops.....	35	40	40	100.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

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APPROVED:

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
September 10, 1948  
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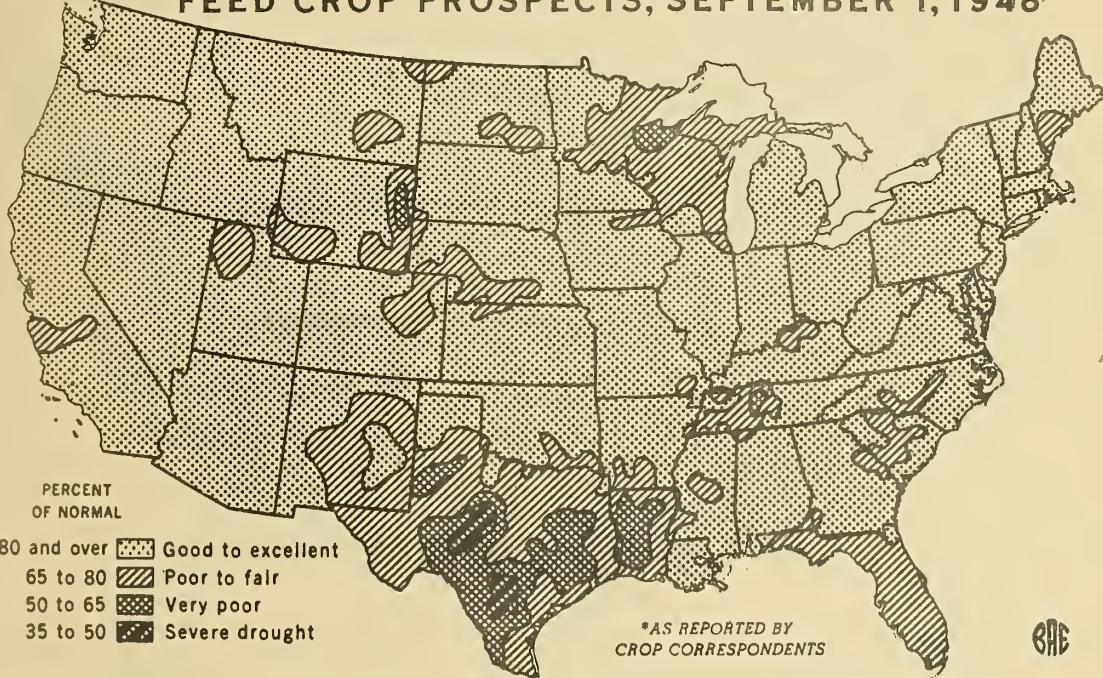
## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1948

The all-time record outturn of crops in prospect earlier this season gained in quantity and drew closer to realization during August. The heat wave over most of the country in the final third of August caused some deterioration of crops where soil moisture was inadequate, but elsewhere the benefits of the sunshine and warmth outweighed such damage. Harvest is practically completed for small grains, and most of the late-growing crops are virtually "made".

Corn prospects improved nearly 1 percent during August to a production estimate of 3,529 million bushels, by far the largest volume in history. Spring wheat production improved slightly also, to 304 million bushels, as harvest passed its peak. Adding nearly a billion bushels of winter wheat, virtually all harvested, an all wheat total of 1,285 million bushels is estimated. Of other crops nearly all harvested, larger outturns than forecast a month ago are now estimated for oats, barley, flaxseed and most kinds of hay. For later-growing crops, improvement is noted for cotton, sorghum grain, soybeans; beans, potatoes and tobacco, but prospects for buckwheat, rice, peas, peanuts and sugar beets declined. In nearly all cases, the changes were relatively small from August 1 forecasts, the most significant probably being the 2 percent increases for potatoes and oats.

Totaling the estimated production of all crops, the aggregate obtained is 9 index points above the record set in 1946. The current total is 135 percent of the 1923-32 base. Contributing heavily to this outstanding volume are record outturns of corn, soybeans, peanuts and pecans, with near-record crops of wheat, oats, flaxseed, rice, sorghum grain, dry beans and citrus fruits. Such crops as cotton, barley, all hay, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, peaches, grapes, cherries and apricots are larger than average. Only rye, buckwheat, peas, sweet-potatoes, broomcorn, apples and pears, among major crops, are below average in production.

## FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1948\*

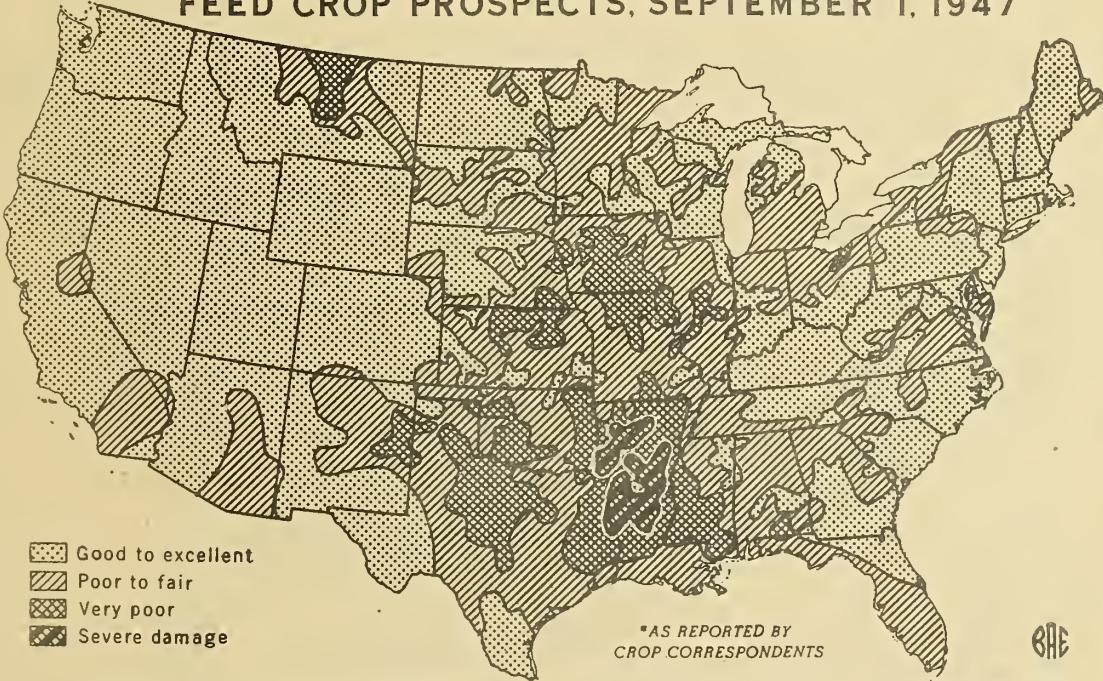


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## FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947\*

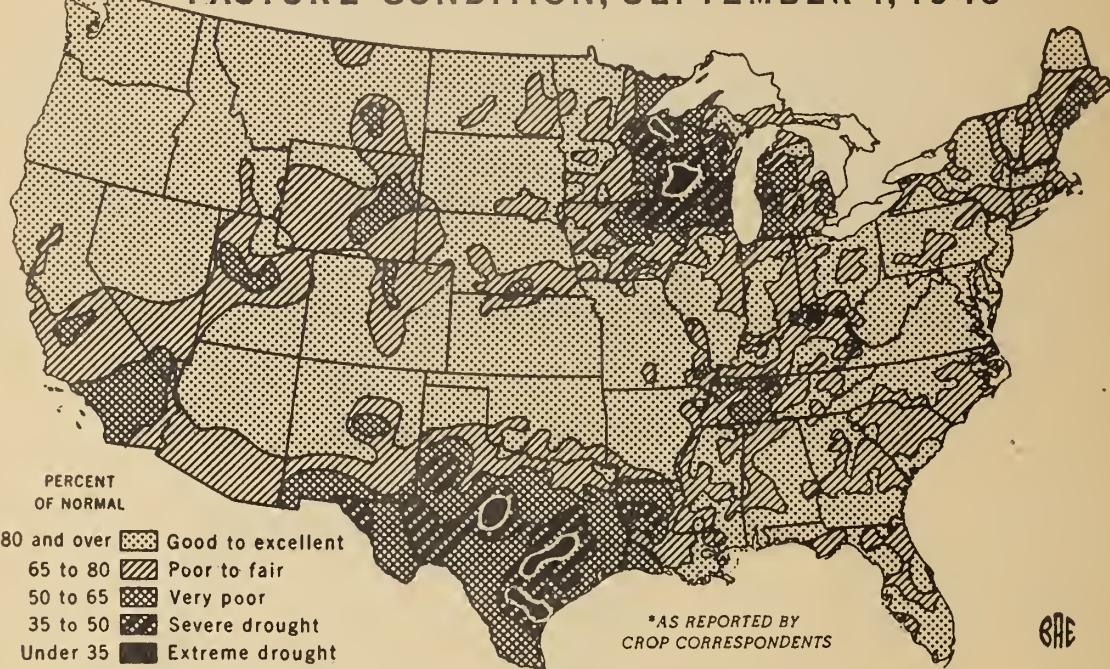


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## PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1948\*

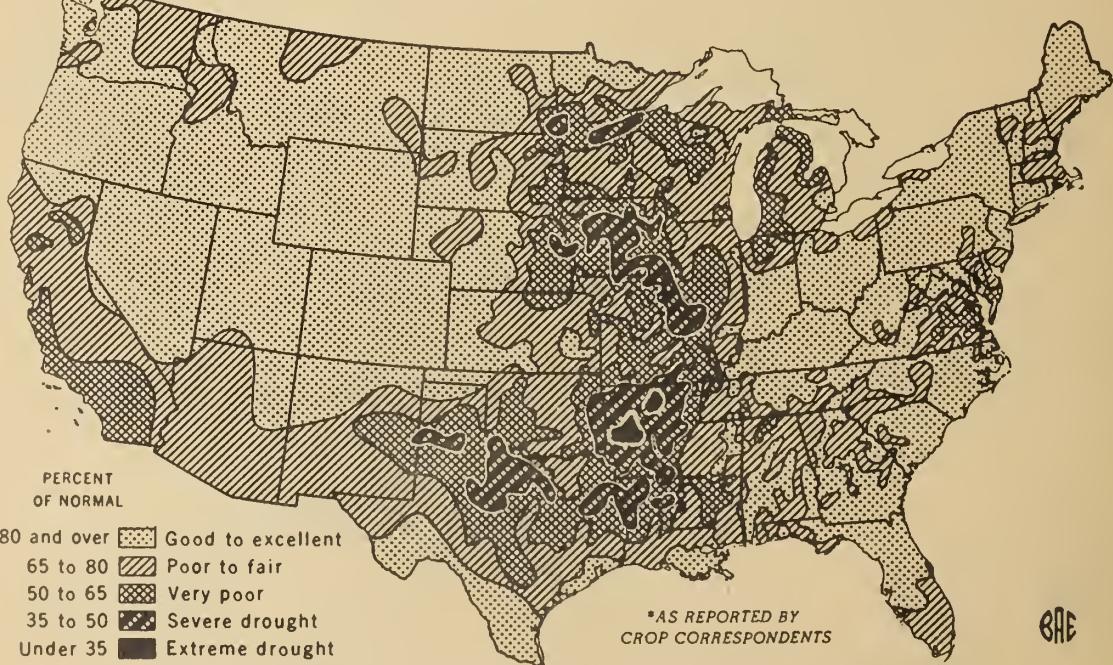


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947\*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
September 10, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Departures of average August temperatures from normal for the month were relatively small; nevertheless there were extremes that were highly significant. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal in most of the country, but about normal in the Southeast and the area west of the Rockies. Precipitation was very short in the southern Mountain States and in the East North Central region, but mostly near or above normal elsewhere. The first half of the month was relatively cool in most of the country, with moderate precipitation. Rainfall was below normal in several areas, such as much of Wisconsin and adjacent northeastern Iowa, in middle Tennessee, most of Texas and Louisiana, in Wyoming and southern Mountain States. The third week was warm and dry, favorable for progress of crops and for harvesting grain and hay. In the final week, maximum temperatures were extremely high over the northern two-thirds of the country, in many localities topping any recorded. Rainfall was mostly light, though some of the previously dry spots received relief, such as in the Louisiana-Texas rice area and spots in the northern Mississippi Valley. Some unharvested grains were forced to maturity, rice prospects deteriorated during the month, and some corn in dry areas was "pushed" with the result that yields were reduced from earlier prospects in several Corn Belt States. Farm work made rapid progress, much land was prepared for fall seeding and some seeding has been done.

Feed crop prospects, reported as an aggregate by farmer-reporters, are well above average for all geographic regions. These reports bring together into a composite indication all items farmers expect to have for livestock feed, including corn and other grains, hay, silage, roughages, pasture and other feeding materials on their farms not separately estimated. Relatively poor feed prospects are reported in parts of Wisconsin, Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming and New Mexico, where rainfall has been insufficient most of the summer. In virtually all other areas, feed supplies promise to be rather uniformly satisfactory. Some new corn is already being fed and much new oats in areas where corn is not available.

About 134 million tons of feed grains will be produced, based on current estimates of 3,529 million bushels of corn, 1,493 million bushels of oats, 317 million bushels of barley and 132 million bushels of sorghum grain. This exceeds by nearly 10 million tons the record set in 1946 and comes at a time when livestock numbers are relatively low. It thus provides a record supply per animal unit to be fed, even though carryover supplies are relatively small. The 98½ million ton hay crop is above average and, bolstered by a large carryover, provides ample supplies for livestock. A few dry areas will have short supplies and may either have to adjust livestock numbers to the available supply, which is likely to occur in range areas, or utilize other forms of roughage and shipped-in hay in such areas as the 4 important dairy States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Pastures in some dry areas suffered from the hot, dry weather in the latter half of August, but the 78 percent condition on September 1 was better than last year and above average for the date. Poorest pastures are in Wisconsin, Louisiana, Texas and Wyoming. Ranges showed more than a seasonal decline because of the hot, dry August weather. Fall and winter range prospects are good except in Wyoming, Texas and many parts of southern Mountain States. Short supplies of range feed are forcing some early movement of livestock from dry areas, but in other areas livestock are in good condition. Sheep movement was heavy in August, but cattle movement was less than last August.

A near-record quantity of food grains is becoming available, enough to supply domestic needs and provide huge quantities for export. To the 981 million bushel

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**CROP REPORT**

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Winter wheat harvest about 304 million bushels of spring wheat is being added, to make the second-largest wheat crop of record. Rice prospects deteriorated during August because of unfavorable growing conditions, but the 77 million bushels in prospect is second only to 1947 production. Rye and buckwheat outturns are well below average. But the total of the 4 grains is 41.2 million tons, topped only, in 1947. The total of all 8 grains (4 feed and 4 food) is 175.2 million tons, exceeding by 9 percent the previous high mark of 161.2 million tons set in 1946.

Oilseeds will be available in unprecedented volume. A record crop of 206 million bushels of soybeans is maturing earlier than usual. The 47 million bushels of flaxseed now nearly harvested was exceeded only in 1943. Cottonseed may be nearly one-fourth above average production. The record tonnage of peanuts this year is about 9 percent above the 1943-47 average. The estimated tonnage of these 4 oilseeds is one-fifth larger than in 1947. Sugar crops are above average, although sugar beet prospects declined slightly during August. Tobacco production now exceeds the August 1 forecast; much has been harvested under favorable conditions and some sold.

August was the first month this year in which milk production approximated the quantity produced in the same month last year. This resulted from a larger flow per cow than in any other August of record, and in spite of milk cow numbers being the smallest for the month in 18 years. In the first 8 months of 1948 milk production totaled 82 billion pounds, about 3 billion pounds less than in the same period last year. Egg production per hen also broke all previous records for August, so that in spite of 3 percent fewer layers, 3 percent more eggs were laid than in August 1947 and 16 percent more than the average for the month. Pulletts net of laying age on September 1 number about one-eighth below average.

Deciduous fruit production on September 1 was indicated to total about 9 percent less than last year and about one percent less than average. Fruits in general developed and ripened at about the usual time in the East and Midwest, but were later than usual in the West. Compared with last year, commercial apples are 11 percent less, peaches 16 percent less, pears 25 percent less, grapes 2 percent less, plums 11 percent less, prunes 5 percent less, but cherries are 16 percent more, apricots 26 percent more and figs about the same. Apples, pears, plums and prunes are below average while the others are above average. Projects for citrus crops are above average in Florida and California, but below average in Texas and Arizona. Tree nuts are indicated to total 17 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. Pecans are forecast at a record large crop, walnuts a near record and almonds and filberts above average.

Liber<sup>al</sup> supplies of most vegetables for fresh market will be available the remainder of this year. Late summer and fall production, which will provide the bulk of market supplies from now until January, is expected to be at least one-tenth more than either last year or average. Fall crops in particular will be large, about one-fifth more than last fall. Of the late summer crops, only snap beans, cucumbers, green peppers, tomatoes and watermelons will be produced in smaller quantity than last year. But of the fall vegetables, only the tonnage of green lima beans and lettuce will be smaller than last fall. Summer crops, now in the final month of harvest, will aggregate about 2 percent less than last summer, but 6 percent above average.

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Setbacks in August to unharvested vegetables for processing reduced tomato production prospects nearly 6 percent, snap beans about  $\frac{1}{4}$  percent and sweet corn 3 percent from the tonnage in prospect on August 1. On the other hand, a record high production of green lima beans totaling 61,810 tons is expected, and 7,100 tons more kraut cabbage are now in prospect from contracted acreage than was forecast on August 1. The aggregate production of 7 crops (green lima beans, snap beans, canning beets, sweet corn, green peas, pimientos, and tomatoes) on September 1, despite the damage caused by hot August weather and diseases, such as tomato blight, is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  percent above average, but 12 percent below last year's production of these vegetables.

CORN: The record production of 3,528,815,000 bushels of corn, estimated as of September 1, is about 22 million bushels above the estimate a month ago. The prospective corn crop is close to 47 percent larger than the 1947 crop of 2.4 billion bushels and one-fourth more than the 10-year average of 2.8 billion bushels. The estimated 1948 crop is 9 percent greater than the previous record crop of 3,249,950,000 bushels produced in 1946.

High temperatures and less than normal rainfall in much of the more important corn area of the country lowered some yield prospects, but hastened maturity. At the same time, rains were quite beneficial in Missouri and Minnesota. High temperatures combined with limited rainfall resulted in "firing" of some corn in northeastern Iowa, south central and western Nebraska, much of Wisconsin and other areas. Wisconsin prospects were particularly hard hit by the dry weather. Prospective damage from frost is less than has existed for several years as of September 1. The crop is expected to be of high quality.

Changes in yield per acre prospects during August by States in the Corn Belt were mixed. Yields per acre for Ohio, North and South Dakota were unchanged from a month ago. Illinois and Kansas yields increased one bushel, Minnesota gained 2 bushels, and Missouri showed a marked improvement of 4 bushels per acre during August. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa each suffered declines of 2 bushels per acre during the month. For the Corn Belt States as a whole, the prospective yield per acre was 48.8 bushels on September 1, practically the same as the 48.9 bushels yield indicated on August 1.

Production prospects improved materially in the South Atlantic and South Central States. In the Western States, there was a limited decline in corn production prospects, with improvement in expected yields per acre for Montana, Arizona, and Oregon, being more than offset by declines in Colorado and Utah.

The estimated yield per acre for the Nation is a record 41.3 bushels, compared with 38.6 bushels in 1947 and the 10-year average of 31.4 bushels.

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WHEAT: All wheat production is now estimated at 1,284,995,000 bushels. The indicated production is about 6 percent below the record crop of 1,364,919,000 bushels harvested in 1947, but is 36 percent above the 10-year average. The estimate of all wheat production for 1948 includes 981,415,000 bushels of winter wheat for which the last estimate was made as of August 1.

All spring wheat production is placed at 303,580,000 bushels, slightly above the August 1 forecast, about 2 percent more than last year's 296,949,000 bushel crop, and 20 percent more than the 1937-46 average of 254,017,000 bushels. Harvesting of spring wheat is nearing completion although some late planted areas still remain to be harvested in Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington and Oregon, where wet weather has delayed maturity and combining. Weather has been favorable for harvesting in Montana, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Idaho. Yield of all spring wheat is indicated at 16.1 bushels per acre compared with 15.3 last year and the average of 14.9 bushels.

Durum wheat production at 45,938,000 bushels is about 4 percent above the 1947 crop of 43,983,000 bushels and 33 percent above the average of 34,619,000 bushels. Yield of durum wheat is indicated to be 14.5 bushels per acre - a half bushel more than average but a half bushel below last year. Improved yield prospects since August 1 in Minnesota were more than offset by a reduction in prospects in South Dakota.

Other spring wheat production, estimated at 257,642,000 bushels, is 2 percent above the 252,966,000 bushels harvested last year and 17 percent above the average of 219,398,000 bushels. Yield prospects for other spring wheat, at 16.4 bushels per acre, remained the same as a month earlier, but were 1.1 bushels better than the final return last year and 1.3 bushels better than average. Yield prospects improved during August in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Iowa, and New York, where weather conditions were favorable, but prospects were lowered in Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Utah by dry weather, and in Washington because of excessive rainfall during August.

OATS: September 1 indicated oats production of 1,493,407,000 bushels is only slightly less than the record crop of 1,536 million bushels in 1945. It is about 21 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,232 million bushels. Harvested yields per acre met or exceeded earlier expectations in all major producing States except Minnesota and North Dakota. This has been a good oats year in most areas.

The yield is indicated at 36.5 bushels per acre, more than one-half bushel per acre higher than last month's forecast, about 16 percent above the yield a year ago and 13 percent above the average yield.

Considerable range in harvested yields per acre is evident in the States of the main oats region. Yields per acre are running high in most States although not high enough to top previous records except in a few less important producing States. The newer varieties are credited for most of the increase in yields over the past few years, but generally favorable weather has also been an important factor.

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**BARLEY:** Prospects for barley improved slightly during August. Production is now forecast at 317,229,000 bushels, nearly 14 percent above the 1947 production of 279,182,000 bushels, but only 6 percent above the 1937-46 average of 298,811,000 bushels. The indicated yield is 26.1 bushels per acre -- one of the highest on record. This compares with 25.7 bushels a month ago, 25.5 last year and the 10-year average of 23.7 bushels.

Yields were maintained or improved in nearly all States during the past month and, with few exceptions, are average or better. The North Dakota crop is slightly above average, but stands vary widely from one part of the State to another and also within fields. Harvesting is nearly completed in the southern two-thirds of the State and is well under way over northern areas. The Minnesota harvest has been delayed in the northern valley counties by wet weather, which has caused considerable damage and some acreage losses. However, for the State as a whole good progress has been made toward completion of harvest. Virtually all of the barley in the eastern half of Montana is now harvested. Dry land acreage in the high central and western elevations is nearly ripe and combining should be completed by mid-September. Harvest of barley in the areas where it is fall sown has been completed.

**BUCKWHEAT:** The indicated production of buckwheat is 6,174,000 bushels, substantially under last year's crop of 7,334,000 bushels and the 10-year average production of 7,022,000 bushels. The smaller crop is due to a smaller acreage grown this year. The indicated yield of 17.4 bushels per acre is considerably above last year's yield of 14.2 bushels and one-half bushel above average. In nearly all buckwheat producing sections the crop made excellent growth and is well advanced. There is a minimum of danger of frost damage. Some damage was caused by dry weather and extreme heat near the end of August, and indicated yields are lower than a month ago in New York, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

**RICE:** Unfavorable conditions for development during August in much of the rice area have reduced rice production prospects to about 77 million bushels, nearly 3 million bushels below prospects a month ago. This would be exceeded only by the 1947 production, however. While the acreage is the largest of record, abandonment may be heavier than usual because of the effects of dry weather and salt water seepage into irrigation canals. The average yield is now estimated at 44.7 bushels per acre, compared with 47.3 last year and the average of 46.9 bushels per acre.

Harvest is under way in all the southern rice States. In Arkansas, binding and combining of early rice has started and yield prospects are being maintained. Some continuously cropped fields are grassy. In Louisiana, yields have not attained earlier prospects, because of dry weather. Lack of fresh water and salt water intrusions have seriously reduced production in southwestern parishes, and this is only partially offset by improvement in the Crowley area and others that benefited by August rains. In Texas, also, yield prospects are lower, because rainfall has been below normal and salt water has backed into canals. The September tropical storm did not affect the southern rice area.

The California rice crop was again retarded by cool weather in August and a favorable out-turn will depend more than usual on warm, dry fall conditions for maturity and harvest. Fields are heading, with heavy growth and good stands, and look good except for the lateness. Harvest will not start until late in October.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A continuation of favorable growing conditions through August in most sorghum areas brought the Nation's producers of sorghum grain much closer to realization of the second largest crop on record. A 1948 production of 132,152,000 bushels of sorghum grain is indicated from September 1 conditions. Such a crop would be 38 percent above the 95,609,000 bushel crop harvested last year and nearly a third above the average of 99,791,000 bushels.

The 27 percent increase in acreage to be harvested for grain and higher yield per acre than last year in most producing States are responsible for the large crop expected this year. The estimated 7,132,000 acres for grain is second only to the 1944 record. Acreages are higher in all but 6 producing States, with the largest increases in major producing States.

A yield of 18.5 bushels per acre is indicated for the U.S. - 1.4 bushels above the 1947 yield and 2.8 bushels above average. Reduced yields from August 1 are indicated for three important producing States. In Texas yield prospects declined 1/2 bushel per acre during the month, due to extremely dry weather in the heavy producing Northwest area. Harvesting is under way in this section of the State. Harvest of the southern Texas crop was completed prior to August 1 with about average yields realized. In Colorado dry weather caused some reductions in the yield prospects while cool weather in some California producing areas reduced prospects in that State. In Kansas the prospective yield is 2.5 bushels above the estimate a month earlier. The Kansas sorghum crop got off to an early start and with the favorable growing season has made rapid progress. The moisture situation continues generally good in the heavy grain producing sections. In the rest of the Nation's sorghum producing States, the outlook continued favorable for very good yields.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is indicated to be 19,411,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned basis). This is only slightly above the estimate a month ago, but over 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  million bags above the 1947 crop and 2.7 million bags more than the 1937-46 average.

High temperatures in certain localities of Michigan during late August resulted in some of the bean pods not filling, causing a reduction in yield prospects. On the other hand, in New York it appears that the hot weather the last of August was more beneficial than harmful to the crop as a whole since production prospects improved during August. The foliage is beginning to yellow on some plants, but there is a good set of pods, with the crop practically made.

Production prospects declined throughout the Great Northern bean area with the exception of Nebraska, where yields are higher than a month ago. The Nebraska crop made very good development during August and pods are now filling and maturing. A few early fields of Pintos have been harvested and harvesting of Great Northerns will begin the first part of September. A large portion of the Montana crop is now cut and in piles ready for threshing. Red rust developed in Yellowstone and Carbon counties and is a threat to much of the remaining bean crop. In south-central Idaho, beans started maturing unusually early this year, especially Great Northerns. Cutting started in late August and some beans were received in warehouses before September 1.

The Southwestern Pinto bean area showed a slight increase in production over the previous month, with improvement in Colorado and Arizona more than offsetting the declines in New Mexico and Utah. Reports indicate that irrigated beans in

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northern Colorado have never been better. A substantial quantity was available for marketing during late August. The southwestern Colorado crop received some very timely rains and yields are expected to be good in that section. Eastern Colorado non-irrigated beans have suffered somewhat from dry August weather. California lima beans are in very good condition. Stands are excellent with plants well fruited. Warmer weather during the last week in August hastened maturity. Harvesting is not expected to be important until late September, or about two weeks later than usual. Yield indications for "other beans" showed no change from a month ago. Some of the earliest acreage has been cut, but harvesting will not be important until about mid-September.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry field peas in 1948 is estimated at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is only 54 percent of last year's crop and 67 percent as large as the 10-year average of 5,278,000 bags. The very short crop is due largely to the reduced acreage planted -- the lowest since 1941 and only about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the 10-year average. Most of the acreage reduction was caused by the abnormally wet weather in the Pacific Northwest, which prevented growers from planting their intended acreage.

Indicated yields were lower than expected a month ago in the major producing States of Idaho and Washington. In Idaho, hail and wind damage reduced yields in the South Central district, while in the northern district aphid infestation, rank weed growth and rain at harvesting time tended to hold yields below expectations. In Washington, yields of early peas were generally satisfactory although frequent rains at harvest time caused some losses. The U.S. yield of 1,148 pounds is over 100 pounds below the relatively high 1947 yield and well below the 10-year average of 1,242 pounds.

SOYBEANS: Production prospects for soybeans continued good during the month with September 1 conditions indicating a record crop of 205,635,000 bushels. This is only a slight increase over the August 1 forecast, but is 13 percent above the 1947 production and 53 percent higher than the 1937-46 average.

In the heavy producing North Central States, crop prospects remain excellent. The major producing States of the area reported the same yield as a month ago. The crop in these States made good progress and is well advanced, thus little frost damage is likely. The weather was somewhat dry in some localities, but with excellent early moisture conditions the crop suffered little damage. Brown stem rot has been prevalent in a belt extending from Iowa eastward through central Illinois, central Indiana and on into Ohio. This fungus disease was favored by the cool weather of early August and developed rapidly. However, recent high temperatures retarded the disease.

Prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States showed some improvement over a month ago with increased yields reported in North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas. In North Carolina, dry and hot weather and army worm infestation caused some damage, but conditions in the northeastern section continued very good. Yield prospects for the State as a whole improved slightly during the month.

The indicated U. S. yield of 20.8 bushels per acre is well above the relatively low yield of 16.3 bushels last year and is the second highest of record. It was exceeded by the 20.9 bushels per acre harvested in 1939. The high yields this year are general over the whole soybean producing area with every major State reporting above average yields.

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PEANUTS: A record peanut crop of 2,302 million pounds is indicated by September 1 conditions. This is 114 million pounds above the 1947 production and 197 million pounds above the 1943-47 average.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, prospective production declined 27 million pounds during August. The indicated increase in Virginia was more than offset by a decline in North Carolina, where heavy rains during the early part of the month did some damage. Dry weather during the latter part of August interrupted pegging. Sulphur dusting to control leafspot and leaf hopper was widespread in the commercial sections.

In the Southeastern Area, weather conditions were generally favorable during August. The present indicated production of 1,261 million pounds is 35 million pounds above last month. Favorable weather permitted the saving of most of the Spanish crop and satisfactory progress is now being made in digging runners. Worm damage has been slight this year.

In the Southwestern Area, production prospects declined 47 million pounds during August. Extended dry weather caused some of the nuts to mature prematurely, thus reducing yields. Most of the early crop in this area has been harvested. September rains would be beneficial to the late crop.

BROOMCORN: Beneficial rains received during August improved prospects for late planted broomcorn in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, and the Oklahoma panhandle and boosted the September 1 tonnage estimate 5 percent above a month earlier. Based on September 1 conditions of the growing crop and on crops already harvested, 1948 broomcorn production for the 6 commercial producing States is estimated at 28,500 tons. This compares with 32,800 tons harvested last year and the 1937-46 average of 42,690 tons.

Before the August rains brought relief, some early planted broomcorn in the western area showed the effects of lack of moisture. In Illinois, heat and drought conditions caused some firing, but the crop was well enough advanced to escape significant damage. The rains were of most benefit to late planted crops in Colorado, where a substantial portion of the acreage is later than usual because of successive re-planting, and in New Mexico, Kansas and the western Dwarf area of Oklahoma.

Harvesting was under way in Illinois by September 1. Quality in this State is unusually good. Harvesting of early crops in the Lindsay (Oklahoma) area was nearly completed. In the Oklahoma panhandle, harvesting was just beginning and was expected to become general the second week of September. Harvesting of some early fields has started in Kansas, with the crop reported to be of good fibre and color. In New Mexico, some early planted broomcorn was ready for harvest by the end of August. Harvest of the late planted crops in this State and in Colorado will be late this year. These late crops will need a relatively long period of favorable growing weather and late frosts.

The indicated yield on September 1 of 307 pounds per acre for the 6 States compares with 290 pounds in 1947 and the average of 308 pounds.

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HOPS: Hop production in Washington, Oregon and California is now estimated at 52,216,000 pounds, 3 percent larger than reported on August 1, 4 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. The 3 percent increase in the estimate from that reported on August 1 is the result of favorable growing conditions in California.

The Washington crop, estimated at 22,663,000 pounds, is 11 percent above last year and 63 percent above average. Growing conditions during August were excellent for the development of the crop. Hops are ripening fast and the harvest will cover a relatively short period of time. The season is ten days to two weeks later than last year, which was an unusually early season. Picking started August 30 this year.

Oregon production is estimated at 15,753,000 pounds, 2 percent below last season and 12 percent below average. Harvest of fuggles and early clusters was completed by September 1. Harvest of the late crop in the Willamette Valley began the first week in September. Late clusters developed a good set of clean hops in the Valley, but they have not been maturing too well, and a lighter yield than last year is in prospect.

In California, production is now placed at 13,800,000 pounds, 2 percent above last season and 18 percent above average. Hops developed favorably during August, especially in the Sacramento Valley yards, where yields are reported to be better than last year with only a few yards showing damage from the mildew attack of last spring. In the Coastal area, the crop is turning out better than anticipated earlier in the season, but yields are lower than usual because of downy mildew early in the season. Picking in the Sacramento Valley started about mid-August and was nearly completed by the end of the month. Harvest in the Coastal yards had become general by September 1.

FLAXSEED: The indicated production of 47,309,000 bushels of flaxseed is a close second to the record 50 million bushel crop produced in 1943, and is 77 percent above the 10-year average. Production last year was 39.8 million bushels.

The indicated yield of 10.5 bushels per acre is a near record yield--it is 0.6 bushels above last year and 1.5 bushels above the 10-year average. It is the first time in over 30 years that the U.S. yield has reached ten bushels per acre.

The crop is made in most Northern areas with harvesting under way. In other areas, harvesting has been generally completed. The season has been favorable for growth and development in the main flaxseed belt of the northern Great Plains, where the crop is uniformly good. Rainy and cool weather from mid-July to mid-August, when the crop was in bloom in all but the latest fields and northernmost counties, was favorable for setting and filling flax. Even late flax is now far enough advanced that most of it should make a crop with normal frost dates. Increased use of weed control methods has tended to increase yields. Rains at harvest time damaged the crop in Oklahoma. Eastern Washington has an excellent crop, but the limited acreage in western Washington was damaged by rains. Early planted flax yielded better than expected in Oregon, but late plantings did not yield so well.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1948 crop in commercial areas is estimated at 100,478,000 bushels in comparison with the 1947 crop of 113,041,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average of 115,058,000. Compared with 1947, the Eastern States have 5 percent more, the Central States 29 percent less and the Western States 16 percent less. The advancement of the season is about normal in the Eastern and Central States, but harvest will average a week to 10 days later than usual in the Western States.

The 1948 crop varies greatly by varieties. Comparisons of production with 1947 are as follows: Yorks, a fourth more; Winesaps, Staymans and Wealthys, a tenth more; McIntosh, Romees, Ben Davis, about the same; Grimes Golden, Black Twig, Yellow Newton, a tenth less; Jonathan, Cortland, Golden Delicious, a fifth less; Northern Spy, R.I. Greening, Delicious, a fourth less; and Baldwins and Gravenstein a half of last year.

Washington's 29 million bushel crop made good progress during August. Delicious and Jonathans are sizing and coloring well. The Delicious crop is light and Winesaps heavy. Winesaps are small and late and need a late growing season. Color picking of Jonathan and Delicious will begin about mid-September, but harvest will not become general until late in the month. Harvest of the California Gravenstein crop was nearly completed by September 1 with production below earlier indications. Production of late varieties, harvest of which will be most active from about September 20 until mid-November, is indicated about a fifth below last year. The Oregon crop is about the same size as last year and average. Harvest of Delicious should start about September 25. The Idaho crop is coloring well, but production is indicated about a fifth below last year and a fourth below average. Production in Colorado is about a tenth below last year. Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area, has about the same production as last year, but the crop is light in other commercial areas. In New Mexico, prospects improved during August and production is about a fourth above average.

In the Central States, prospects improved nearly 1/2 million bushels during August. Larger crops than a month ago are indicated for Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. The crop in the Central States as a group is about two-thirds of average and a little over two-thirds of last year. All States have below average crops with Ohio reported less than half of average, Michigan about two-thirds and Illinois and Indiana about four-fifths of average. Harvest of Jonathans started the last of August in southern Illinois and Missouri, a few days earlier than usual.

In the North Atlantic States, prospects declined during August in New England and New Jersey and improved in Pennsylvania. Production for this area is now indicated 12 percent below last year and 16 percent below average. The crop is smaller than last year in all States except Maine and Vermont. High August temperatures caused some sun scald. Stayman's are cracking badly in some orchards. Rain is needed in many areas for proper sizing of fall and winter apples. Most active harvest is expected about the usual time from early September until mid-October.

For the South Atlantic States (Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and N.C.) production is estimated about 1½ times the short 1947 crop, but 16 percent below average. Prospects are especially poor in Delaware and Maryland being about two-fifths and two-thirds of average, respectively. Virginia and West Virginia productions are about a tenth below average. Rainfall has been adequate in most areas. Apples are sizing and coloring well. In fact, Stayman's grew so rapidly during the latter part of August that many have cracked. Apples are maturing about the usual time. Harvest will be active from mid-September until late October.

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**PEACHES:** The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 69,358,000 bushels -- a slight decline from the August 1 estimate. Last year production totaled 82,603,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 66,725,000 bushels.

The 10 Southern States produced 14,708,000 bushels this year compared with the record of 22,438,000 bushels last year and the average of 17,297,000 bushels. Harvest was almost complete by August 1.

In Virginia, harvest was about over by September 1. The crop is estimated at 1,209,000 bushels -- 28 percent less than last year and 54 percent less than the bumper crop of 1946. In West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania, harvest was at a peak on September 1 and will be about over by mid-September. The West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania crops are above average in size but New Jersey is below average. Quality has been good except in New Jersey. The New York crop at 1,148,000 bushels is 20 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. Harvest in New York, New England and northern Pennsylvania should be at a peak about mid-September and should be completed by the first of October. Quality generally is good this season.

Total production in the North Central States is placed at 7,308,000 bushels -- 25 percent less than the large crop last year but 7 percent above average. Harvest was about completed by September 1 except in Michigan and northern Ohio. In Illinois there was a good crop in the Anna-Metropolis area but a short crop in the Centralia area. Illinois production is placed at 1,428,000 bushels -- 41 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Michigan production at 3,540,000 bushels, is 18 percent less than last year but 7 percent above average. Active harvest should continue through the third week of September with some supplies available until October 1.

Peach production in the Western States is estimated at 38,954,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year but 18 percent above average. The season is late in the West in contrast to an early season last year. California freestones are estimated at 11,043,000 bushels compared with 11,959,000 bushels last year and 10,597,000 bushels average. Harvest is about completed except for late-maturing table varieties. California clingstones, used mainly for canning, are estimated at 21,877,000 bushels compared with 21,377,000 bushels last year and 16,776,000 bushels average. Prospects declined during August, mainly because of loss from brown rot. The season is late this year and on September 1 canning was only about one-half completed. Washington peaches are estimated at 2,210,000 bushels -- 22 percent less than last year but 6 percent above average. Early varieties were being harvested all through August but carlot movement was light. The main Elberta and Hale crops started moving the first week in September. Colorado peaches are estimated at 1,923,000 bushels -- 9 percent less than last year but 6 percent above average. Around the first of September there was a record daily rail movement of peaches from Colorado. Harvest should be about over before mid-September.

The Utah crop at 864,000 bushels, is 7 percent below last year but 33 percent above average. Quality is excellent. Harvest was underway on September 1. The Oregon and Idaho crops are smaller than last year but above average.

**PEARS:** Total pear production is estimated at 26,372,000 bushels -- 25 percent less than the record crop in 1947 and 13 percent less than average. Bartlett

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production in the three Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 14,738,000 bushels 28 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. Other pears in these States total 6,153,000 bushels -- 23 percent less than last year, but 6 percent more than average. New York and Michigan are the most important pear States outside of the Pacific Coast. Michigan has a crop of only 350,000 bushels -- 54 percent of last year. The New York crop is placed at 468,000 bushels -- 49 percent of last year.

California Bartletts are estimated at 8,751,000 bushels and other varieties at 1,333,000 bushels. Production is down 29 percent and 35 percent respectively from last year. Bartletts were late in maturing, but harvest was completed in August. Harvest of Hardys was about completed by September 1. Harvest of fall and winter pears has started and will probably continue throughout September and October. The demand for pears for processing has been strong this season.

Washington Bartletts are estimated at 4,312,000 bushels -- 30 percent less than last year and 16 percent less than average. Spring frost damage and fire blight are primarily responsible for the reduced crop. Harvest started about August 10, which was later than usual and about 3 weeks behind last year. Quality is good except that sizes are small. A larger proportion of the crop than usual is being processed. Pears other than Bartletts in Washington are placed at 1,950,000 bushels -- 9 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. Only a relatively few other pears have been picked so far this season.

Oregon Bartletts are indicated to be 1,675,000 bushels and other pears 2,870,000 bushels -- 15 percent and 23 percent, respectively, less than last year. The 10-year average for Bartletts is 1,775,000 bushels and for other pears 2,539,000 bushels. The Oregon pear crops are very late. Harvest of fresh market Bartletts did not get under way until August 27. Harvest of Anjous will probably get under way in both Hood River and Rogue River Valleys about the middle of September.

GRAPEs: The United States grape crop is estimated at 3,015,200 tons, 2 percent smaller than the 1947 production of 3,072,400 tons, but 12 percent above average.

California, where 94 percent of the country's crop is being produced, has prospects for 2,834,000 tons, one percent below last year, 3 percent below the record large 1946 crop, but 13 percent above average. The California totals consist of 1,596,000 tons raisin varieties this year and 1,735,000 last; vine varieties, 632,000 tons this year and 517,000 last; and table varieties, 606,000 tons this year and 620,000 last. Grapes have developed slowly this season and in many localities are slow in reaching adequate sugar development either for shipment or processing. Harvest is from 10 days to two weeks later than usual. Most active harvest of table varieties is indicated from about August 10 until frost or rain ends harvest; for vine varieties, from mid-September until the end of October; and for raisin varieties, from August 30 until the end of September. Raisins which are not on the trays by early September may encounter rain damage before drying is completed. There is also the possibility of above-average shrink due to lack of optimum sugar content of the grapes.

Washington grape production is indicated to be 23,000 tons, a record large tonnage, and 7 percent above the previous record of 1947. Harvest should be most active the last two weeks of September and the first week of October, about 10 days later than usual.

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The eastern States have a below-average crop. The Great Lakes area (N. Y., Ohio, Pa., Mich.) is estimated at 114,800 tons, 16 percent below 1947 and 7 percent below average. The New York crop is slightly above average. Prospects are favorable in the Lake Erie and Finger Lakes areas which have the bulk of the State's vineyards. The Hudson Valley and Niagara County have relatively poorer prospects. Production is below average in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Ohio and Pennsylvania prospects were reduced by winter killing, and a hail storm on August 11 damaged the Van Buren County, Michigan crop. Most active harvest in the Great Lakes area should occur about the usual time, the last week of September and the first 2 weeks of October.

**PLUMS AND PRUNES:** The California plum crop is estimated at 66,000 tons -- 3,000 tons less than the August 1 estimate. The 1947 crop totaled 74,000 tons and the 10-year average is 75,100 tons. The season is about over except for some tonnage of late varieties remaining for harvest in the foothill areas. Michigan has a light plum crop -- 3,400 tons, compared with 4,000 tons in 1947 and the 10-year average of 4,290 tons.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 187,000 tons -- the same as reported on August 1 -- compared with 201,000 tons in 1947 and the average of 206,000 tons. A decline in prospects in the Santa Clara Valley was offset by improved prospects in other prune producing areas. Santa Clara Valley prune trees developed a good fruit set, but a very heavy fruit drop occurred in August, which was earlier than expected. As a result, average sizes of fruit from the first drop in that area were smaller than expected.

The total crop of prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 96,700 tons, compared with 94,500 tons in 1947 and the average of 128,750 tons. In eastern Oregon and Washington, where prunes are primarily for fresh market shipments, the crop is indicated to be above average, but about the same size as last season. The Milton-Freewater area of eastern Oregon has a good prune crop. The season is very late. The first shipment of early varieties moved from that area on August 16, but shipment of Italian prunes, the main variety, did not get under way until August 27. For the western areas of these States, estimated total production is above last year's short crop, but less than half the 10-year average. In western Oregon, processing of prunes is expected to get under way with movement to canners in the Willamette Valley the second week in September, and to driers about a week later. The western Washington crop is very light, especially in the main producing area of Clark County where many failures are reported this season. Idaho prune production is estimated to be above average, but about a third smaller than last year's record crop. Trees are not too heavily loaded, but fruit is developing very large sizes. Volume movement had started by September 1. Most of the crop will be sold on the fresh market. Cullage probably will be larger than last year as considerable fruit is russeted.

**CITRUS:** Condition of U.S. oranges on September 1 averaged 76 percent compared with 73 percent on September 1 last year and the September 1 average of 75 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 62 percent compared with 71 percent a year ago and an average of 65 percent. Florida tangerines were reported at 65 percent -- 1 point less than a year ago but 4 points above average. California lemons averaged 79 percent compared with 77 percent last September and an average of 74 percent.

In Florida, growing conditions continued favorable during August. Rainfall has been ample.

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In Texas, most of August was hot and dry with practically no rain until the last three days of the month. Although rainfall in the citrus area continues deficient for the year, trees are in good condition because heavy rains in July replenished soil moisture and irrigation water. The official opening of the shipping season for Texas citrus was September 1 but volume movement is not expected to start until sometime in October.

Arizona prospects are not favorable for new crop citrus fruits. Low temperatures the past winter and spring caused a light set of fruit. Growing conditions have been unfavorable because of the extended shortage of both rainfall and irrigation water.

California growing conditions continued favorable during August and prospects are good for 1948-49 citrus crops.

PECANS: September 1 conditions indicate an even larger pecan crop than the record-large crop in prospect a month ago. This year's crop, forecast at 160,553,000 pounds, exceeds last year's by 35 percent and the average by 47 percent. Production of improved varieties at 72,568,000 pounds is 62 percent greater than last year and 56 percent more than average. Production of seedlings at 87,985,000 pounds is 19 percent above 1947.

The Georgia pecan crop, indicated at 41,760,000 pounds, is half again as large as last year and three-fifths larger than average. The Schley variety has been damaged by scab, but hot dry weather since mid-August has checked the scab and has been favorable to the crop as a whole.

Texas expects a crop of 44,250,000 pounds of pecans this year, more than double last year's crop and about two-thirds greater than average. Prospects continued very favorable in all areas of the State during August.

Mississippi was the only State in which pecan prospects declined during August and this was due to near-hurricane winds that swept the heavy-producing Southern counties. In Alabama, the set of nuts is heavy and some localities expect production to be more than that of any previous year. Nuts on heavily loaded trees in Louisiana are sticking much better than in recent years and prospects for an exceptionally large crop continue. In Arkansas, prospects are uniformly good in all areas. Prospects in Oklahoma are the same as a month ago. Production is estimated at 18,000,000 pounds, less than half of the record-large 1947 crop of 44,000,000 pounds. Oklahoma is the only State with a smaller crop prospect than last year's harvest.

CANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1948, based on September 1 conditions, is estimated to be 4 percent smaller than reported on August 15 because of damage from high temperatures in Massachusetts and New Jersey during the last 10 days of August. Production is now forecast at 843,000 barrels, 7 percent above the 1947 crop and 25 percent above average. The prospective production is above last year and above average in all States except New Jersey.

The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 530,000 barrels--9 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. Prospective production was reduced by sun-scald to berries from the August high temperatures. Rainfall has been very light in recent weeks and berries are not sizing too well even though many bogs are being irrigated.

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Harvest of the crop is under way and is expected to reach a peak September 15 to 25. The grower survey showed that about 55 percent of the crop will be Early Black, 40 percent Late Howes, and about 5 percent all other varieties. This is about the average distribution of the crop.

The New Jersey crop is now forecast at 73,000 barrels compared with 32,000 barrels in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 86,100 barrels. Cranberries suffered considerable sun-scald from the high temperatures of late August, especially on dry upland bogs.

For Wisconsin, a record-large production of 175,000 barrels is indicated -- 9 percent above the previous record crop of 161,000 barrels in 1947 and 65 percent above average. Harvest is expected to begin about September 15.

The Washington crop is indicated at 50,000 barrels in comparison with the previous record of 48,000 barrels in 1947. The season is late and although harvest will begin on a small scale by mid-September, it will not be in full swing before October 1.

Oregon has a production prospect of 15,000 barrels compared with 14,200 barrels last year and the record-large 1946 crop of 15,100 barrels. This year's prospective crop is 54 percent above the 10-year average. The season is late and vines were just in flower the middle of July. Harvest is not expected to start until late September.

**APRICOTS:** Estimated production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah is 249,500 tons compared with 197,500 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 239,685 tons. California apricot production is estimated at 219,000 tons -- 3 percent smaller than reported on August 1, 33 percent larger than 1947 and 1 percent above average. Harvest was expected to be completed early in September, but considerable quantities of apricots will remain unharvested. In Washington, production is estimated at 21,800 tons, about a fifth smaller than the record large crop of 1947 but a fifth above average. Utah production is estimated at 8,700 tons, nearly double the light crop of last season and two-thirds above average. The demand for processing was weak and a considerable tonnage was not harvested.

**FIGS AND OLIVES:** California fig prospects show little change from a month ago. The September 1 condition, at 81 percent, is 3 points below that reported on September 1, 1947 and 1 point below the 1937-46 average. Figs continued to make good development during August. The crop is late, however, and only a small part of Adriatics and main crop Black Missions had been harvested by the end of August. Condition of California olives, at 65 percent, compares with 49 percent on September 1, 1947 and 55 percent, the 10-year average. Present prospects are for a good crop of olives.

**ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS:** The California almond crop is estimated at 29,600 tons, slightly above last season's production and 44 percent above the 1937-46 average. Almonds, like other California tree crops, are maturing late, and by September 1 harvest was under way in only a few of the earliest producing locations. The crop is very irregular, being heavy in some localities and a near failure in others.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is placed at 71,500 tons, the same as reported on August 1, and is 11 percent above 1947 and 12 percent above

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average. The California crop is estimated at 62,000 tons, 5 percent larger than 1947 and 6 percent above average. The crop is later than usual, but prospects are very good in many localities. Harvest is expected to start the third week in September and be active through October. The Oregon crop is estimated at a record high of 9,500 tons, 70 percent above last season's crop and 67 percent above average. Trees are heavily loaded in most orchards. Damage from blight is reported heavy in some orchards, but losses for the State as a whole are not expected to be serious. Harvest is expected to start about October 15.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 7,290 tons, 3 percent larger than reported on August 1, 17 percent below last year's crop and 47 percent above average. Harvest is expected to start about September 15.

POTATOES: A crop of 408,366,000 bushels is indicated by diggings to date and the September 1 condition of late potatoes. Production in 1947 was 384,407,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average was 392,143,000 bushels. The crop indicated for 1948 has been exceeded only in 1922, 1928, 1943, 1945 and 1946, despite an acreage that is only three-fourths of average. The prospective crop improved about 9 million bushels during August, with most of the improvement in the New England States, upstate New York, Colorado and Nebraska. Prospective yields in Michigan, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee declined during August. The indicated yield of 194 bushels per acre is 8 bushels above the previous record-high yield produced in 1946 and exceeds the 1947 yield by 12 bushels. Record-high yields are indicated for Maine, upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, California (late crop only), Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Arizona and Florida.

The 284,775,000-bushel crop estimated for the 18 surplus late States is 7 percent larger than the 266,176,000 bushels harvested in 1947 and exceeds the 1937-46 average by 5 percent. Production estimated for the 29 late States is 309,162,000 bushels, compared with 1947 production of 291,186,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average of 304,280,000 bushels.

Despite the excessive heat during the week ended August 28, potatoes in New England, New York and Pennsylvania continued to develop satisfactorily. In Aroostock County, Maine, recent showers have supplied sufficient moisture for current needs and the crop was not materially affected by high temperatures. In order to start digging at the usual time and to avoid freezing injury to potatoes in the ground, more Aroostock growers than ever are prepared to kill vines by artificial methods if necessary. In southern New England, a smaller crop than that harvested last year is indicated as conditions at planting time were unfavorable. However, in New Hampshire and Vermont prospects are very favorable. The commercial acreage in upstate New York has made good growth and is generally free from insect and disease damage. On Long Island, harvest of Cobblers is well advanced, but most fields of Green Mountains remain green. Soils are getting very dry on Long Island, but most acreage is made. In Pennsylvania, digging of early varieties has generally given very satisfactory yields, and prospects continue very favorable for late potatoes.

Despite some improvement in the South Dakota, Ohio and Illinois crops, prospects for the late crop in the central part of the country declined as the

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North Dakota and Michigan crops deteriorated during August. In North Dakota, an infestation of blight began in the heavy producing area of the Red River Valley north of Hillsboro about August 5. To halt the damage from this disease, many farmers in affected areas have killed vines and this shortening of the growing season has reduced yields. Prospects in southern Michigan were reduced by the hot, dry weather that prevailed during the second half of the month. Harvest of the early crop in the Bay County, Michigan areas is about complete and yields were excellent. In Wisconsin, harvest was started earlier than usual to avoid possible frost damage. The Minnesota crop continued to make good growth during August and yields are very promising. Blight has appeared in some fields in the heavy producing counties of Polk, Marshall and Kittson, but almost full growth was obtained before blight developed. In West Virginia, the crop was disappointing as it was planted late and some blight damage was experienced. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, conditions were generally favorable despite the high temperatures of late August.

In Nebraska, the early crop has produced record yields and the late dry-land and irrigated crops in the Panhandle have developed satisfactorily. Idaho potatoes have continued to develop satisfactorily with no killing frosts to date. Early potatoes in that State produced excellent yields as the digging of many fields was delayed. In Wyoming, dry-land potatoes need additional moisture. In Colorado, the peak of early marketings is past and yields of early potatoes in the northern part of this State have been exceptional. In the San Luis Valley, the crop has made very satisfactory development and digging of the crop will get under way about mid-September. Harvest of the early crop in Washington is active and late potatoes in that State have made excellent development. The early crop in Malheur County, Oregon has produced an excellent yield. In the rest of the State, except for a light frost in the Klamath Basin on August 24, which affected a few fields with poor air drainage, August weather was exceptionally favorable for development of the Oregon crop. In California, harvest in the Delta area and at Tehachapi and Santa Maria will continue into October. In the Tulelake area and the Guyama Valley of California, condition of late potatoes is good to excellent.

The 34,942,000-bushel crop indicated for the 8 intermediate States is almost a million bushels larger than the August 1 estimate. The increased production indicated for these States reflects improvement in New Jersey where Katahdins and Chippewas are turning out better than anticipated. By September 1, about 60 percent of the commercial early crop in that State had been harvested.

Production indicated for the 12 early States is in line with the August 1 estimate. In North Carolina, conditions have generally favored development of late potatoes grown principally in the mountain section of the State. In Kentucky and Tennessee, hot, dry weather during much of August was detrimental to the late crop.

**SWEETPOTATOES:** Sweetpotato prospects continued to improve during August. The crop of 52,653,000 bushels indicated by September 1 condition is 2 percent above the August 1 estimate of 51,739,000 bushels, but 8 percent below the 1947 production of 57,178,000 bushels and 19 percent below the 1937-1946 average. Except for 1940, the crop is expected to be the smallest since 1925, despite the improvement of the past month. The prospective yield of 97 bushels per acre has been exceeded only once in the past 18 years. Improvement during August was limited to New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, with a large part of the improvement in the Louisiana crop.

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In New Jersey, weather during August was exceptionally favorable for vine growth and prospects are promising. Harvest in that State should begin about October 1. In the North Central States, where only a small sweetpotato acreage is grown, there was little change in the prospective crop during August. Except in Illinois, where hot, dry weather the latter part of August reduced prospects, yields now estimated for each of these States are unchanged from those indicated by August 1 condition.

In the South Atlantic States, prospects improved slightly during the past month. Declines in yields indicated for Delaware and North Carolina were a little more than offset by slightly improved prospects in South Carolina and Georgia. It was too dry in the southeastern part of North Carolina during the latter part of August for optimum development of sweetpotatoes. In Georgia, rains the last of July and the first of August improved prospects.

In the South Central States, the prospective crop improved in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, but declined in Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas because of inadequate moisture and high temperatures the last part of August. There has been a little digging in Tennessee and yields from these early-dug fields have been generally satisfactory. In Alabama, diggings to date have been limited to the commercial acreage; most of the farm crop will be dug in October. In Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, conditions were generally favorable in July and continued favorable in August. In Louisiana, where most of the acreage is grown commercially, scattered showers in early August and more general rain in the latter half of the month caused marked improvement in the crop. Condition of the California crop is good, but it is two to three weeks late.

TOBACCO: The production outlook for tobacco improved slightly during the month, with a total of 1,788 million pounds indicated as of September 1. This is about 15 percent below production of 1947 and 23 percent below the all-time high record established in 1946.

The crop of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,012 million pounds, substantially below the crops of 1947 and 1946, each of which was well over 1,300 million pounds. Progress in harvesting and curing has been satisfactory. A high percentage of type 11 has been barned while almost all of type 12 has been cured. Marketing has begun in the type 11 Belt, is well underway in Eastern North Carolina, and is nearing completion in the Border Belt. All markets in the type 14 Belt have closed for the season.

The burley crop indicated at 496 million pounds, compares with last year's crop of 494 million pounds, and the all-time record of 614 million pounds produced in 1946. August growing conditions were good in the eastern part of the Belt, too dry in the northern fringe and about average elsewhere. The net change in production prospects from last month was negligible.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 69.3 million pounds, down about 19 percent below last year's crop. This is slightly lower than a month ago due to hot, dry weather in late August. Dark air-cured tobacco had better growing

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weather during August than the fired types and improved in most sections. A total of 33.5 million pounds is forecast. This is about 90 percent as much as was produced in 1947.

As compared with last month, prospects showed improvement for fillers and wrappers, but a decline in the indicated production of binders left the total for all cigar types practically unchanged from last month. The September 1 indicated production of fillers is placed at 66.3 million pounds, or about 2 percent above last year. Total binders is estimated at 57.9 million pounds compared with 65.7 in 1947. At 14.9 million pounds wrappers will exceed last year's total by about 12 percent.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1948 is now indicated at 9,998,000 tons. This is about two percent less than the August 1 forecast and 20 percent below the 1947 crop of 12,504,000 tons. Yields per acre are expected to average 13.2 tons, compared with 14.2 tons last year and the 1937-46 average of 12.4 tons.

Among the important producing States, prospective production on September 1 compared with August 1 is up in Montana, Nebraska, and Utah, unchanged in Idaho and Michigan, and down in Colorado and California.

In California, where harvest is now well advanced, yields are turning out much lower than expected and sugar content is among the lowest of record. Lack of rainfall and a shortage of irrigation water from the Poudre River has materially reduced prospects in Northern Colorado, but elsewhere in the State beets have done quite well.

Idaho beets made good progress in August and damage from webworm and other insects was less serious than expected. Harvest is expected to begin unusually early in the State -- about September 20. In general, August was hot and dry in the Lakes States area, but with no apparent damage to beets. Yields per acre materially above last year are expected.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 6,201,000 tons is forecast for September 1. This is the same as indicated on August 1 and compares with 5,437,000 tons produced in 1947. A yield of 19.2 tons is expected, compared with 16.9 tons last year and the 10-year average of 20.3 tons.

In Louisiana, sugarcane further deteriorated in most sections the first part of August from a continued lack of rainfall. This was offset by beneficial rains the latter part of the month. While a hurricane struck this September, as last, its force this year was not only much less, but the path of the current storm was across the extreme Southeastern edge of the State and damage to sugarcane is reported to be negligible.

HAY: The indicated production of all hay is three-fourths of a million tons more than was expected a month ago. September 1 reports from growers indicate that the 1948 crop will be about 98½ million tons. More than half of the increase in indicated production since August 1 is in four States -- New York, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri. Increases are indicated also in most of the important lespedeza hay States, except Tennessee. Rainfall was generally sufficient in the first half of August to promote growth of late cuttings of the major hay crops and was followed by good "haying weather" in many States.

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Reports on harvest of clover-timothy hay point to a yield of 1.32 tons per acre and a production of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  million tons. Last year a crop of  $32\frac{1}{2}$  million tons was made, but the ten-year average is only a little more than  $28\frac{1}{2}$  million tons. Indicated production of clover-timothy hay is less than in 1947 in New England and most of the States north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers as well as in Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Elsewhere, the 1948 clover-timothy hay crop is near or above that of 1947. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in many States in harvesting the clover-timothy crop between rains. Some of the crop was not properly cured and some was left standing until overripe. However, the weather has been generally good for putting up second and late first cuttings.

Lospedeza, being a rather late maturing hay, was benefited by August rains. However, the prospects vary locally from excellent to near failure in Kentucky and Tennessee -- both large producers of this kind. A crop of 6.8 million tons of lospedeza hay is expected this year. This would be about the same as was harvested in 1947.

There is little change since August 1 in the indicated production of wild hay. The prospective crop is about 12.9 million tons, compared with 13.3 million put up in 1947. This crop is smaller than either last year or the 10-year average in Wyoming, Nevada, and Minnesota and is smaller than last year, but above average in such important States as North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Indicated production of alfalfa hay is a little more than 33 million tons this year. This would be somewhat less than was harvested in 1947, but 1½ million tons more than the 10-year average. It is now expected that this crop will be smaller than in 1947 in all States west of the Rocky Mountains, except Washington. Small crops are expected also in Wyoming, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Frequent rains in the eastern half of the country were a handicap in harvesting good alfalfa hay from the earlier cuttings, but for the most part the later cuttings have been of better quality.

**PASTURES:** On September 1, farm pastures were furnishing good feed in most parts of the country, with condition averaging the third highest for the date in 20 years. In early August, moisture supplies were unusually well maintained and growing conditions generally favorable, resulting in a good growth of green feed. The September 1 condition of pastures for the country as a whole, averaged 78 percent of normal, 5 points above a year ago and 3 points above average, though not so good as the unusually high September 1 conditions in 1946 and 1945. Pastures were markedly better than usual along the central Atlantic Seaboard, in Missouri, Arkansas, in the tier of Plain States extending from Oklahoma northward through North Dakota, and in the Pacific Northwest. However, the late August heat wave and lack of moisture caused sharp declines in pasture condition in some areas. On September 1, pasture feed was seriously short in the western Great Lakes area, in the lower Tennessee Valley, in much of Louisiana and Texas, and in scattered other sections of the Western Range area, particularly Wyoming, southwest New Mexico, Nevada, and southern California.

In the group of Atlantic States extending from New York southward through the Virginias, pasture condition on September 1 ranged from 5 to 17 points above

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the 10-year average for the date, and was much higher than on the same date a year ago in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. In some parts of New York and Pennsylvania, pastures showed the effects of dry weather. Further Northeastward in New England pasture condition was sharply lower than a month earlier, but only in Maine was the September 1 figure materially below average.

In the southern Atlantic Seaboard States from North Carolina to Florida, pastures were furnishing average feed and the September 1 condition was about the same as last year. In Mississippi, where August rains resulted in some improvement, and in Alabama, pastures were better than a year ago. Further north in Tennessee and Kentucky, however, effects of dry weather were evident with pasture condition on September 1 well below a year ago and moderately below average. Pastures were very poor in the northern edge of central Kentucky and in much of western Tennessee.

In eastern Corn Belt States, September 1 pastures were a little better than average for the date, with condition not so good as a year ago in Ohio and Indiana, but much better in Illinois. In Michigan and Wisconsin, however, pastures suffered severely from drought. In Wisconsin, where the dry weather has been evident in earlier months this year, the September 1 condition, at 46 percent of normal, was the lowest recorded for the date in 12 years. Drought conditions were most severe in the southeastern, west central, and northwestern portions of the State. Due to the present closely cropped condition, fall pasture feed in this State may be short even though the usual fall rains are received. In Michigan, pasture condition dropped sharply during August with grazing very poor in the western half of the lower Peninsula and in much of the thumb area on September 1. In Iowa, pastures likewise suffered from dry weather, and condition, although still better than a year ago, was 19 points below the September 1 average. In a dozen counties in the northeast corner of the State, severe drought conditions were evident on September 1 and pastures in the rest of the State ranged mostly from poor to fair. However, in Minnesota, timely August rains helped to maintain pastures, and September 1 condition was better than a year ago.

In Missouri, Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, pastures and ranges were furnishing well above average feed supplies. September 1 pasture condition in this area was also rather generally better than a year ago, ranging from only a little higher in North Dakota and Nebraska to the contrast between excellent condition this year and drought a year ago in Arkansas. In Louisiana, dry weather continued through August and pasture condition was 16 points below average for September 1, although not greatly different from last year. In Texas, August was dry over most of the State and pasture and range feed was abundant only in the Panhandle area. As shown by the pasture map on page 6, pasture condition ranged from very poor to extreme drought over much of the State. In the south central and upper coastal areas, substantial recent rains have relieved the situation; and, in other parts of eastern Texas, showers have been helpful. However, in most parts of the State additional rain is urgently needed to stimulate growth of fall feed.

In the Pacific Northwest, pasture and range feed is unusually plentiful this fall due to continued rains through August, and prospects for fall and winter feed are excellent. In both Washington and Oregon, the September 1 condition of pastures was the highest in a quarter century. In Idaho, pastures and the high ranges were rather generally good on the first of September, but lower ranges were dry. In Montana, range feed was ample in most areas, although dry spots and grasshopper damage were reported in the south central and southeastern parts of the State. On

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the other hand, in Wyoming range feed was extremely short due to dry weather and a substantial movement of cattle is indicated. Prospects for fall and winter grazing were likewise poor in much of Nevada, in western Utah, in southwestern New Mexico, as well as in parts of Texas. In Arizona, range feed and prospects were much improved by August rains. In northern California and some central areas of the State, pastures and ranges were furnishing good to excellent feed, but southern California continued to suffer from dry weather.

MILK PRODUCTION: August milk production on United States farms is estimated at 10.6 billion pounds, almost as much as in the same month a year ago, but some 4 percent below the August record established in 1945. While the late summer seasonal decline in milk production has been about average, it was much less than the sharp decrease in 1947 and August was the first month this year in which production was not down appreciably from the corresponding month a year ago. Cumulative milk production in the first eight months of 1948 totaled 82 billion pounds, about 3 billion pounds less than in the same period last year. With fall feed supplies much more plentiful and cheaper than in 1947, milk production prospects for the remainder of the year appear more favorable than they were a year ago.

Milk production per cow in August, estimated at 460 pounds, set a new high for the month, exceeding last year's previous record by 3 percent. However, milk cow numbers were the smallest for any August in 18 years. Milk production per capita averaged 2.32 pounds in August, the lowest for the month since 1937 and about 5 percent below the 1937-46 average.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 16.01 pounds per day, compared with 15.21 pounds a year ago and a previous high September 1 figure of 15.39 pounds established in 1946. The seasonal decline from August 1 was about average, but not nearly so sharp as a year ago when much of the Midwest suffered severe late summer drought. The early part of August this year was cool and comparatively favorable for milk production. Milk cows also appeared to stand the hot weather late in the month better than might have been anticipated, although dry pastures and extreme heat caused appreciable reductions in milk flow in some areas.

On September 1, milk production per cow was at a generally high level in nearly all parts of the country. In five of the six major geographic divisions, milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds this year set new high averages for the date, and in the East North Central region it fell only fractionally short of the 1946 record in spite of dry weather and poor pastures in Wisconsin and portions of adjacent States. In all regions, production per cow averaged higher than a year ago, with increases ranging from 1 percent in the North Atlantic region to 8 percent in the West North Central area.

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on September 1 averaged 73.0 percent, about the same as the 1937-46 average for the date, and somewhat higher than the 72.4 percent a year ago. In the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western States the percentage milked was slightly above average, in the East North Central and South Central groups of States slightly below average, and in the North Atlantic are moderately below either average or last year.

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Among the 23 States for which monthly milk production estimates are prepared currently, August production in New Jersey, Virginia, and Missouri this year was a new high for the month. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and North Carolina August production was above average and exceeded that of a year ago. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and California milk production was above average, but less than in August 1947. In some important Midwestern and Great Plain States, however, where numbers of milk cows have been considerably reduced, farm milk output this year was at a comparatively low level. In North Dakota and Montana, milk production on farms in August was the lowest for the month in records covering most of two decades. In Minnesota, it was the smallest since 1932; in Iowa and Oregon, the lowest in more than 10 years; and in Idaho the smallest since 1940. In Kansas and Oklahoma, milk production was above that in the same month of the past 2 years, but appreciably below the August average for the 10-year period 1937-46.

## ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State 1937-46:	Aug.av. 1947		July 1948		August 1948		State 1937-46: 1947	Aug.av. 1947		July 1948		State 1937-46: 1948
	Million pounds		Million pounds		Million pounds			Million pounds		Million pounds		
N.J.	84	93	95	95	:Va.	162	197	205	202			
Pa.	430	489	498	481	:N.Car.	134	145	147	149			
Ohio	463	490	532	496	:S.Car.	54	58	56	55			
Ind.	322	356	364	339	:Tenn.	213	243	232	232			
Ill.	474	465	503	485	:Okla.	243	222	232	225			
Mich.	463	507	536	485	:Mont.	66	61	67	58			
Wis.	1,183	1,295	1,540	1,276	:Idaho	116	115	126	114			
Minn.	665	618	761	603	:Utah	51	57	64	56			
Iowa	608	576	631	549	:Wash.	188	190	206	189			
Mo.	357	411	429	420	:Oreg.	127	124	139	119			
N.Dak.	201	192	219	178	:Calif.	441	530	545	509			
Kans.	256	247	263	251	:Other							
					: States	2,850	2,934	3,202	2,991			
					: U.S.	10,156	10,595	11,592	10,557			

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,922,000,000 eggs in August -- 3 percent more than in August last year and 16 percent more than the 1937-46 average. The record August rate of lay was 6 percent above last year's former record and more than offset the decrease of 3 percent in the number of layers on hand during the month. Egg production increased 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central, which more than offset decreases of 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Total egg production for the first 8 months of this year was 40,843,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent less than for the same period last year.

Egg production of 13.7 eggs per layer in August was a record high for the month and compares with 12.9 eggs last year. Weather was generally favorable for egg production during August, except for the dry hot weather during the last week of the month in States East of the Mississippi. Production per layer was at a record rate for all regions of the country. The rate of lay per layer on hand for the first 8 months of this year was 120.7 eggs, compared with 119.5 last year and an average of 109.9 eggs.

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There were 286,681,000 layers on farms in August -- 3 percent below last year, but 4 percent above the 1937-46 average. Layers numbered below a year ago in all regions of the country except the West. Regional changes from a year ago were decreases of 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the South Central and an increase of 3 percent in the West. The change in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was 1 percent greater than average.

There were 536,718,000 potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1. This was 5 percent less than the number on hand a year earlier and 10 percent below the 1942-46 average. Potential layers on September 1 were below a year ago in all regions of the country except the West. Decreases were 8 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the South Central States. In the West, the larger number of layers was more than enough to offset a decrease in pullets not of laying age resulting in a September 1 number of potential layers 1 percent higher than a year ago.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 totaled 248,425,000 -- 8 percent less than last year and 13 percent below the 1942-46 average. Numbers were below last year in all regions of the country. Decreases were 13 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Numbers of non laying pullets on September 1 were also below the 5-year average holdings in all regions.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms was estimated at 116,222,000 -- 12 percent below last year and 32 percent below the 5-year average. All regions of the country showed fewer chicks on farms September 1 than on this date a year ago, except the North Atlantic where chick numbers were 1 percent higher. Decreases ranged from 6 percent in the East North Central States to 25 percent in the West North Central States. Of the late hatched chicks, 70 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 30 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 71 percent purchased and 29 percent hatched on farms last year.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/  
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States	United States
Av. 1942-46	80,739	118,326	179,437	52,750	111,698	50,247	593,177
1947	85,051	115,464	172,038	50,403	95,137	47,038	565,131
1948	81,479	107,727	159,068	48,382	92,661	47,1401	536,718

## PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1942-46	39,595	61,113	95,725	22,875	46,529	20,843	286,681
1947	38,717	58,817	91,957	21,027	39,335	19,746	269,599
1948	37,548	53,256	80,083	20,528	37,767	19,243	248,425

## CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1942-46	19,249	33,427	51,303	22,708	31,531	13,876	172,094
1947	12,677	23,854	41,146	19,180	26,417	9,432	132,706
1948	12,771	22,447	31,017	17,434	24,384	8,169	116,222

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT**

as of

September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Prices received for eggs in mid-August averaged 49.2 cents per dozen, compared with 45.8 cents in mid-July and the August 1947 price of 47.5 cents. Egg prices tended seasonally upward. Supplies of top quality fresh eggs declined. Markets during August were firm on top grades and somewhat irregular on lower grades. Lighter terminal market receipts were supplemented by heavier net storage withdrawals.

Farmers received an average of 32.5 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-August, compared with 26.9 cents a year ago and with 31.9 cents in mid-July. August markets were steady to firm on fowl and moderately irregular on young stock. Supplies of fowl on most markets were light to barely ample. In contrast, supplies of young stock ranged from ample to excessive on most large markets.

Turkey prices averaged 43.2 cents per pound live weight in mid-August, compared with 30.8 cents a year ago. Frozen heavy toms were in best position with frozen hens and breeder hens relatively weak. Storage stocks of turkeys on August 1 this year totaled only 19 million pounds, about 40 million pounds below last year's holdings.

The mid-August cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.07 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.35 a year ago and with \$4.40 in mid-July. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago. Feed prices have been declining steadily since April when it became apparent that crop prospects were above average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 19, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947
Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	531	400
N.H.	41.6	44.0	42.0	570	528
Vt.	38.6	40.0	41.0	2,566	1,920
Mass.	41.6	46.0	44.0	1,707	1,702
R.I.	38.2	44.0	39.0	328	352
Conn.	40.8	48.0	44.0	1,996	2,304
N.Y.	36.1	32.5	40.0	24,427	20,215
N.J.	39.0	43.0	46.0	7,441	7,740
Pa.	40.8	42.5	46.0	54,459	57,460
Ohio	47.1	41.0	56.0	162,830	138,826
Ind.	46.5	43.0	57.0	198,713	191,135
Ill.	49.2	39.5	59.0	409,031	343,492
Mich.	34.7	27.5	38.0	56,752	44,165
Wis.	40.2	42.0	44.0	98,158	105,840
Minn.	40.5	36.5	50.0	201,234	191,041
Iowa	51.6	32.0	58.0	525,879	331,360
Mo.	30.5	24.5	44.0	130,486	98,441
N.Dak.	21.1	20.5	26.0	23,521	24,374
S.Dak.	22.2	19.0	35.0	75,711	75,430
Nebr.	22.6	19.5	35.0	174,293	143,130
Kans.	20.4	17.0	34.0	60,072	40,443
Del.	28.0	32.5	28.0	3,936	4,550
Md.	34.7	36.0	38.0	16,580	16,416
Va.	27.8	38.0	41.5	35,959	42,940
W.Va.	31.4	41.0	43.0	11,852	12,546
N.C.	21.8	30.5	32.0	50,787	65,209
S.C.	15.5	20.0	20.0	24,839	28,080
Ga.	11.9	15.0	16.0	45,281	48,075
Fla.	10.4	12.5	11.5	7,515	8,638
Ky.	28.2	35.0	38.5	70,119	76,265
Tenn.	25.3	29.0	31.0	63,792	63,481
Ala.	13.9	15.5	21.0	44,175	42,842
Miss.	16.2	16.5	21.5	44,468	37,191
Ark.	18.0	17.0	28.0	34,027	22,525
La.	15.8	14.5	17.0	21,503	13,920
Okla.	17.4	18.0	27.0	29,055	22,896
Tex.	16.0	16.5	17.0	70,422	48,592
Mont.	15.5	18.0	19.0	2,827	2,988
Idaho	43.6	45.0	45.0	1,781	1,125
Wyo.	13.6	19.0	16.5	1,653	1,235
Colo.	15.2	23.0	26.0	13,378	13,984
N.Mex.	14.0	13.5	15.0	2,558	1,904
Ariz.	10.5	11.0	12.0	361	352
Utah	28.7	38.0	35.0	698	950
Nev.	31.4	32.0	32.0	87	64
Wash.	41.2	53.0	55.0	1,082	795
Oreg.	33.2	41.0	39.0	1,692	1,107
Calif.	32.2	32.0	33.0	2,397	1,984
U.S.	31.4	28.6	41.3	2,813,529	2,400,952
					3,528,815

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.  
September 10, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19.0	20.0	21.0	85	80	105
Ill.	19.8	24.0	25.0	281	144	175
Wis.	19.2	26.0	23.5	849	1,976	2,162
Minn.	16.9	17.5	18.0	21,492	17,745	16,236
Iowa	16.3	19.0	24.0	264	95	120
N. Dak.	13.8	14.0	14.5	89,200	105,868	96,498
S. Dak.	11.2	14.0	13.5	26,800	44,184	43,888
Nebr.	11.2	15.5	13.5	1,225	1,008	1,012
Mont.	14.4	14.0	18.0	36,040	41,426	55,926
Idaho	30.0	33.0	31.0	11,476	15,675	16,058
Wyo.	15.0	18.5	17.0	1,410	1,443	1,258
Colo.	15.9	21.5	18.0	3,078	2,558	2,052
N. Mex.	14.1	15.0	18.0	288	300	432
Utah	31.2	35.0	30.0	2,084	2,450	2,430
Nev.	26.4	30.0	27.0	329	450	432
Wash.	21.8	20.0	24.0	18,710	12,900	13,008
Oreg.	22.7	22.0	26.0	5,291	4,664	5,850
U.S.	15.1	15.3	16.4	219,398	252,966	252,642

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	16.9	17.0	18.0	1,025	918	1,116
N. Dak.	14.3	15.0	14.5	29,064	40,170	41,542
S. Dak.	12.0	15.0	13.5	4,531	2,895	3,280
3 States	14.0	15.0	14.5	34,619	43,983	45,938

## WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	:
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
				Thousand bushels		
Average 1937-46	423,143	196,380	183,573	35,333	103,694	942,623
1947	739,523	236,544	217,903	44,616	126,333	1,364,919
1948 2/	604,739	258,816	220,930	46,706	153,804	1,284,995

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1948.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1948

5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## OATS

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947
	1937-46		1948	1937-46	
			Bushels	Thousand bushels	
Maine	37.7	35.0	42.0	3,458	2,625
N.H.	36.5	32.0	36.0	254	224
Vt.	52.0	27.0	35.0	1,556	810
Mass.	31.1	36.0	35.0	184	252
R.I.	30.7	33.0	33.0	34	33
Conn.	32.6	35.0	33.0	164	175
N.Y.	31.1	27.5	40.0	24,351	13,338
N.J.	29.6	25.0	34.5	1,349	1,000
Pa.	30.3	39.0	37.0	25,705	19,865
Ohio	36.7	26.0	44.0	42,140	19,058
Ind.	33.4	30.0	43.0	43,802	34,320
Ill.	39.4	55.0	46.0	135,760	117,005
Mich.	36.3	35.0	38.5	49,534	38,150
Wis.	38.9	45.0	43.0	99,090	120,875
Minn.	36.9	36.0	42.0	164,029	163,332
Iowa	36.3	33.0	45.0	194,406	180,609
Mo.	25.2	23.0	27.5	46,641	30,107
N.Dak.	27.9	28.5	28.5	57,784	61,902
S.Dak.	29.8	31.0	33.0	71,553	95,511
Nebr.	26.1	27.5	28.0	50,931	62,672
Kans.	23.7	29.0	21.0	56,022	40,455
Del.	29.0	32.0	32.0	116	180
Md.	30.0	32.0	32.0	1,125	1,216
Va.	24.9	27.0	32.5	3,061	3,456
W.Va.	25.7	28.5	29.0	1,766	1,910
N.C.	25.9	29.5	30.0	7,593	11,625
S.C.	23.8	26.0	21.5	14,505	19,630
Ga.	21.7	25.0	24.0	12,331	16,100
Fla.	15.4	20.0	19.0	355	600
Ky.	21.6	23.0	26.0	1,883	2,415
Tenn.	22.0	26.5	29.0	3,608	6,095
Ala.	21.4	23.0	26.0	4,199	5,083
Miss.	31.7	30.0	33.0	8,678	10,430
Ark.	25.6	31.0	32.0	6,756	9,641
Ia.	29.2	27.0	32.0	2,753	3,348
Okla.	19.8	25.5	18.5	26,927	35,276
Tex.	23.1	21.0	16.5	34,370	51,248
Mont.	31.5	31.0	36.5	11,024	10,478
Idaho	40.7	44.0	42.0	7,175	7,568
Wyo.	29.5	33.0	29.0	3,769	5,049
Colo.	30.2	34.5	31.0	5,412	6,900
N.Mex.	22.2	21.0	22.0	864	798
Ariz.	28.2	28.0	31.0	349	536
Utah	41.4	48.0	39.0	1,781	2,112
Nev.	39.3	41.0	37.0	268	328
Wash.	45.1	52.0	50.0	7,558	6,812
Oreg.	31.9	34.0	31.5	9,434	10,132
Calif.	29.5	27.0	30.0	4,620	4,860
U.S.	32.3	31.5	36.5	1,231,814	1,215,970
					1,493,407

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1947	1937-46	1947	1948
	<u>Bushels</u>				
Maine	26.4	28.0	32.0	110	112
Vt.	26.5	19.0	27.0	120	19
N.Y.	26.0	24.0	32.0	3,178	2,184
N.J.	28.9	33.0	31.0	203	396
Pa.	30.4	33.0	34.0	3,357	4,059
Ohio	25.8	26.0	30.0	793	390
Ind.	24.0	26.0	28.5	1,186	520
Ill.	26.9	28.5	32.5	2,681	656
Mich.	29.0	30.0	33.0	5,154	3,450
Wis.	31.7	37.5	38.0	14,783	5,962
Minn.	26.2	26.5	28.5	37,922	25,838
Iowa	26.2	23.5	32.0	6,430	799
Mo.	19.8	23.0	24.5	2,661	1,449
N.Dak.	20.7	21.0	21.0	42,403	50,358
S.Dak.	19.5	22.0	22.5	32,004	31,504
Nebr.	18.5	22.0	19.0	21,370	10,274
Kans.	15.9	22.0	19.0	12,153	6,380
Del.	29.5	30.5	29.5	185	366
Md.	29.3	34.0	31.0	1,866	2,618
Va.	26.9	29.5	34.5	1,864	2,478
W.Va.	25.7	29.5	33.0	235	236
N.C.	23.0	28.0	23.5	665	980
S.C.	20.3	26.0	21.5	377	624
Ga.	1/19.2	22.0	20.0	1/139	154
Ky.	23.4	25.0	27.0	1,617	1,325
Tenn.	19.6	21.0	22.5	1,525	1,617
Ala.	1/19.1	18.0	17.0	1/ 67	18
Miss.	1/25.1	23.0	25.0	1/ 68	46
Ark.	17.1	20.0	20.5	178	60
Okla.	16.5	18.0	14.0	5,786	2,160
Tex.	16.7	17.5	15.0	4,049	2,520
Mont.	25.6	23.0	27.0	10,161	17,940
Idaho	35.2	37.5	35.0	9,687	11,625
Wyo.	29.0	31.0	27.5	3,055	4,712
Colo.	23.1	28.0	25.0	14,144	16,940
N.Mex.	20.6	19.5	22.0	536	702
Ariz.	33.2	37.0	39.0	1,749	3,848
Utah	43.5	47.0	43.0	4,807	5,076
Nev.	35.3	37.0	36.0	633	740
Wash.	35.6	35.0	36.0	5,846	3,640
Oreg.	31.0	35.5	34.0	7,202	11,147
Calif.	27.4	28.0	30.5	35,945	43,260
U.S.	23.2	25.5	26.1	293,811	272,182
					317,229

1/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.  
September 10, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947	Indic.
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
Maine	15.8	17.0	19.0	113	136	114
Vt.	19.0	14.0	--	19	14	--
N.Y.	17.2	13.5	17.0	2,302	1,526	1,734
Pa.	18.8	15.5	20.0	2,284	1,938	1,880
Ohio	17.6	15.5	19.0	260	651	323
Ind.	13.8	14.0	14.0	139	252	126
Ill.	15.3	13.0	16.0	79	208	64
Mich.	15.2	13.0	15.0	400	741	315
Wis.	14.4	15.0	14.5	236	330	319
Minn.	13.3	12.0	15.0	414	648	510
Iowa	15.3	12.0	--	62	120	--
Mo.	11.4	11.0	--	11	22	--
N.Dak.	12.4	15.0	16.0	59	105	112
S.Dak.	11.6	11.0	16.0	37	88	128
Md.	20.2	15.5	22.0	107	78	110
Va.	15.6	16.0	16.5	121	96	99
W.Va.	18.4	17.5	19.5	219	140	136
N.C.	15.2	17.0	--	64	51	--
Ky.	12.2	15.0	--	27	30	--
Tenn.	14.3	14.5	17.0	60	160	204
U.S.	16.9	14.2	17.4	7,022	7,334	6,174

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
Ark.	49.8	46.0	47.0	11,667	16,330	17,531
La.	39.4	35.0	35.0	21,403	21,455	21,875
Texas	47.1	50.0	46.0	15,588	23,700	23,092
Calif.	66.4	76.0	65.0	11,802	17,860	14,495
U.S.	46.9	47.3	44.7	60,460	79,345	76,993

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947 1948	Indicated	Average 1937-46	1947 1948
Bushels					
Ind.	1/27.1	26.0	32.0	1/ 50	26
Ill.	27.8	24.0	32.0	44	24
Iowa	22.4	16.0	22.0	71	16
Mo.	19.2	16.0	23.0	1,151	608
N. Dak.	1/14.2	15.0	16.0	1/ 65	75
S. Dak.	10.8	9.0	15.0	1,226	162
Nebr.	15.2	15.0	19.0	2,242	660
Kans.	14.3	14.5	21.5	19,310	10,933
Ala.	--	20.0	21.0	--	760
Ark.	14.9	15.5	21.0	148	155
La.	15.8	16.0	18.0	22	16
Okla.	11.7	11.0	16.0	8,921	5,181
Texas	16.6	18.0	17.5	55,552	68,313
Colo.	11.8	15.0	14.0	2,028	2,400
N. Mex.	12.7	10.6	18.0	2,816	1,488
Ariz.	33.1	41.0	39.0	1,186	2,132
Calif.	35.6	38.0	37.0	4,915	2,660
U.S.	15.7	17.1	18.5	99,791	95,609
1/ Short-time average.					
Thousand bushels					
Ind.	1/27.1	26.0	32.0	1/ 50	26
Ill.	27.8	24.0	32.0	44	24
Iowa	22.4	16.0	22.0	71	16
Mo.	19.2	16.0	23.0	1,151	608
N. Dak.	1/14.2	15.0	16.0	1/ 65	75
S. Dak.	10.8	9.0	15.0	1,226	162
Nebr.	15.2	15.0	19.0	2,242	660
Kans.	14.3	14.5	21.5	19,310	10,933
Ala.	--	20.0	21.0	--	760
Ark.	14.9	15.5	21.0	148	155
La.	15.8	16.0	18.0	22	16
Okla.	11.7	11.0	16.0	8,921	5,181
Texas	16.6	18.0	17.5	55,552	68,313
Colo.	11.8	15.0	14.0	2,028	2,400
N. Mex.	12.7	10.6	18.0	2,816	1,488
Ariz.	33.1	41.0	39.0	1,186	2,132
Calif.	35.6	38.0	37.0	4,915	2,660
U.S.	15.7	17.1	18.5	99,791	95,609
1/ Short-time average.					
132,152					

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1937-46	1947 1948	Indicated	Average 1937-46	1947 1948
Bushels					
Ohio	--	8.0	--	--	24
Ill.	1/12.9	12.0	13.0	1/ 109	72
Mich.	8.2	7.5	9.0	.59	38
Wis.	10.9	12.5	12.5	.89	188
Minn.	9.8	11.0	11.5	10,950	15,103
Iowa	11.9	13.5	15.5	1,690	1,066
Mo.	6.2	5.0	5.0	.53	35
N. Dak.	6.5	8.0	8.5	6,039	11,400
S. Dak.	8.6	10.0	10.5	2,506	5,850
Kans.	6.8	7.0	6.0	957	749
Okla.	6.8	6.0	4.0	112	24
Tex.	1/8.4	9.5	6.0	1/ 287	864
Mont.	6.0	6.0	7.5	1,200	1,008
Idaho	1/9.3	10.0	10.0	29	30
Wyo.	1/4.8	4.5	4.5	4	9
Ariz.	1/22.8	26.5	23.0	1/348	530
Wash.	1/10.6	13.0	12.0	28	52
Oreg.	1/10.5	14.0	12.0	29	98
Calif.	17.6	21.5	21.0	2,402	2,623
U.S.	9.0	9.2	10.5	26,756	39,763
1/ Short-time average.					
47,309					

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
September 10, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## ALL HAY

## PASTURE

State	Yield per acre		Production		Condition		Sept. 1
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated	Average
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	1937-46	1947
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent
Maine	0.93	1.08	1.00	841	950	875	75
N.H.	1.14	1.26	1.20	417	473	446	78
Vt.	1.33	1.51	1.45	1,303	1,590	1,543	81
Mass.	1.52	1.62	1.70	563	602	639	76
R.I.	1.35	1.58	1.50	49	57	52	72
Conn.	1.49	1.68	1.65	435	496	488	78
N.Y.	1.44	1.61	1.60	5,720	6,300	6,192	75
N.J.	1.61	1.70	1.70	413	430	437	72
Pa.	1.41	1.50	1.45	3,435	3,651	3,509	75
Ohio	1.46	1.40	1.45	3,677	3,602	3,550	77
Ind.	1.37	1.36	1.35	2,639	2,284	2,182	75
Ill.	1.40	1.47	1.45	3,996	3,810	3,464	79
Mich.	1.39	1.32	1.40	3,761	3,730	3,672	73
Wis.	1.68	1.67	1.35	6,771	6,918	5,453	72
Minn.	1.48	1.42	1.35	6,576	5,687	5,033	77
Iowa	1.58	1.55	1.30	5,536	5,154	3,916	85
Mo.	1.13	1.15	1.30	3,833	4,392	4,651	77
N.Dak.	.95	.96	.95	2,901	3,140	3,029	72
S.Dak.	.81	.86	.82	2,500	3,166	3,209	66
Nebr.	.94	1.13	1.00	3,573	4,549	4,338	64
Kans.	1.44	1.54	1.80	2,252	3,116	3,560	71
Del.	1.30	1.36	1.40	95	94	95	78
Md.	1.32	1.36	1.35	567	611	606	75
Va.	1.14	1.06	1.30	1,486	1,438	1,815	84
W.Va.	1.20	1.16	1.30	920	940	1,032	81
N.C.	.98	.99	1.00	1,176	1,207	1,226	85
S.C.	.76	.78	.85	446	382	417	76
Ga.	.55	.51	.53	731	696	742	77
Fla.	.55	.51	.50	63	63	64	84
Ky.	1.26	1.44	1.25	2,130	2,678	2,234	78
Tenn.	1.14	1.24	1.10	2,182	2,297	1,962	78
Ala.	.74	.74	.80	771	687	718	79
Miss.	1.22	1.22	1.25	1,095	980	975	78
Ark.	1.11	1.01	1.30	1,501	1,382	1,680	72
La.	1.23	1.17	1.15	398	381	383	81
Okla.	1.20	1.18	1.35	1,461	1,819	2,029	67
Tex.	.97	.85	.85	1,383	1,436	1,319	68
Mont.	1.20	1.16	1.30	2,405	2,773	3,162	78
Idaho	2.06	2.20	2.15	2,392	2,394	2,335	81
Wyo.	1.14	1.19	1.10	1,228	1,325	1,210	80
Colo.	1.50	1.65	1.55	2,122	2,324	2,223	73
N.Mex.	2.05	2.23	2.30	432	510	501	70
Ariz.	2.26	2.19	2.25	597	598	511	80
Utah	1.99	2.10	1.95	1,145	1,172	1,092	74
Nev.	1.45	1.55	1.43	587	666	601	89
Wash.	1.92	1.96	2.20	1,781	1,617	1,800	70
Oreg.	1.74	1.69	1.75	1,918	1,835	1,936	73
Calif.	2.80	2.96	2.90	5,361	6,098	5,588	78
U.S.	1.34	1.36	1.34	97,563	102,500	98,494	75

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1948

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average
	1937-46		1948	1937-46
Maine	1.40	1.50	1.40	7
N.H.	1.98	2.15	2.10	7
Vt.	2.09	2.20	2.20	43
Mass.	2.23	2.30	2.50	25
R.I.	2.24	2.50	2.40	2
Conn.	2.44	2.40	2.60	52
N.Y.	1.95	2.10	2.10	779
N.J.	2.16	2.25	2.30	145
Pa.	1.92	1.95	1.95	547
Ohio	1.96	1.95	2.00	901
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.90	800
Ill.	2.26	2.25	2.30	1,121
Mich.	1.56	1.55	1.65	1,898
Wis.	2.12	2.30	1.85	2,232
Minn.	2.00	2.05	2.00	2,440
Iowa	2.21	2.15	2.05	2,041
Mo.	2.50	2.30	2.75	689
N. Dak.	1.35	1.40	1.45	216
S. Dak.	1.39	1.55	1.60	424
Nebr.	1.72	2.05	1.95	1,355
Kans.	1.90	1.95	2.25	1,288
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.40	11
Md.	2.02	2.05	2.10	88
Va.	2.10	2.20	2.40	131
W. Va.	2.03	2.10	2.25	90
N.C.	2.00	2.35	2.10	19
Ga.	1.78	1.70	1.90	7
Ky.	2.06	2.30	1.90	425
Tenn.	2.20	2.45	2.00	222
Ala.	1.62	1.60	1.80	10
Miss.	2.28	2.10	2.30	144
Ark.	2.36	2.40	2.75	230
La.	2.13	2.00	2.30	52
Okla.	1.89	1.90	2.15	545
Texas	2.52	2.50	2.60	290
Mont.	1.65	1.60	1.80	1,108
Idaho	2.43	2.60	2.55	1,946
Wyo.	1.68	1.65	1.60	582
Colo.	2.03	2.20	2.15	1,294
N. Mex.	2.69	2.90	3.00	354
Ariz.	2.54	2.45	2.50	497
Utah	2.21	2.40	2.20	960
Nev.	2.41	2.70	2.50	261
Wash.	2.44	2.45	2.70	749
Oreg.	2.56	2.65	2.70	715
Calif.	4.35	4.60	4.50	3,297
U.S.	2.16	2.25	2.23	31,540
				33,475
				33,283
				4,068

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
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## CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Average 1937-46	Yield per acre		Production		
		1947	Preliminary 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	Preliminary 1948
Maine	1.04	1.15	1.10	490	494	469
N.H.	1.26	1.40	1.30	222	235	209
Vt.	1.40	1.55	1.50	823	913	902
Mass.	1.66	1.80	1.90	366	378	403
R.I.	1.47	1.65	1.60	25	28	26
Conn.	1.58	1.70	1.70	222	241	240
N.Y.	1.46	1.65	1.65	4,056	4,490	4,354
N.J.	1.42	1.60	1.60	177	219	221
Pa.	1.36	1.45	1.40	2,624	2,920	2,820
Ohio	1.33	1.30	1.35	2,390	2,592	2,665
Ind.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1,144	1,195	1,219
Ill.	1.30	1.40	1.30	1,694	2,057	1,699
Mich.	1.26	1.20	1.25	1,570	1,685	1,632
Wis.	1.55	1.50	1.20	3,892	4,222	3,175
Minn.	1.46	1.40	1.25	1,440	1,798	1,445
Iowa	1.32	1.40	1.05	2,573	3,336	2,102
Mo.	.97	1.10	1.10	1,078	1,497	1,467
N.Dak.	1.21	1.25	1.25	6	5	5
S.Dak.	1.08	1.15	1.30	12	17	22
Nebr.	1.14	1.15	1.20	18	46	53
Kans.	1.20	1.20	1.25	57	137	146
Del.	1.28	1.40	1.40	43	39	38
Md.	1.24	1.25	1.25	362	382	379
Va.	1.20	1.05	1.35	556	502	659
W.Va.	1.18	1.10	1.30	479	507	599
N.C.	1.10	1.15	1.15	80	97	106
Ga.	.88	.90	1.00	5	7	8
Ky.	1.19	1.10	1.15	447	703	549
Tenn.	1.17	1.25	1.05	209	259	195
Ala.	.86	.95	.95	4	5	5
Miss.	1.20	1.00	1.10	12	13	14
Ark.	1.05	1.10	1.30	26	34	38
La.	1.02	1.05	1.00	18	25	24
Mont.	1.39	1.25	1.50	244	274	328
Idaho	1.33	1.35	1.35	159	135	128
Wyo.	1.24	1.20	1.20	102	106	108
Colo.	1.45	1.55	1.50	223	240	237
N.Mex.	1.33	1.35	1.55	14	18	20
Utah	1.65	1.75	1.65	40	44	41
Nev.	1.34	1.60	1.40	35	54	48
Wash.	2.12	2.15	2.30	403	350	400
Oreg.	1.80	1.80	1.85	205	202	231
Calif.	1.82	1.75	1.90	67	68	74
U.S.	1.35	1.39	1.32	28,617	32,569	29,503

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
Ohio	1/1.17	1.30	1.10	1/ 10	12	9
Ind.	1.07	1.20	1.05	97	120	79
Ill.	1.04	1.10	1.20	113	119	100
Mo.	1.01	1.00	1.20	1,153	1,450	1,566
Kans.	1/1.07	1.05	1.20	1/ 70	113	96
Del.	1/1.09	1.05	1.20	1/ 12	18	22
Md.	1/1.07	1.30	1.25	1/ 31	52	52
Va.	1.06	.95	1.15	440	437	550
W.Va.	1/1.06	1.10	1.20	1/ 26	22	24
N.C.	1.09	1.05	1.10	445	556	525
S.C.	.88	.85	.95	114	189	237
Ga.	.84	.85	.95	107	170	177
Ky.	1.13	1.25	1.10	830	942	780
Tenn.	1.08	1.10	1.00	1,288	1,231	1,063
Ala.	.84	.85	.95	94	88	94
Miss.	1.18	1.15	1.20	306	384	385
Ark.	.98	.85	1.15	550	622	799
La.	1.24	1.10	1.10	101	119	121
Okla.	1/1.00	.95	1.15	1/ 51	124	150
U.S.	1.06	1.03	1.11	5,807	6,768	6,829
1/ Short-time average.						

## WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average	1947	Preliminary
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
Wis.	1.18	1.15	1.00	175	122	117
Minn.	1.11	1.10	1.05	1,578	1,439	1,263
Iowa	1.13	1.20	1.10	141	96	86
Mo.	1.13	1.30	1.30	169	195	195
N. Dak.	.84	.90	.85	1,799	2,346	2,105
S. Dak.	.70	.75	.70	1,680	2,300	2,297
Nebr.	.70	.80	.65	1,907	2,252	2,012
Kans.	1.05	1.10	1.25	655	772	825
Ark.	1.07	.90	1.25	188	196	259
Okla.	1.03	1.10	1.20	441	494	512
Tex.	1.03	.95	.85	190	190	170
Mont.	.87	.85	.95	649	748	861
Idaho	1.11	1.10	1.10	146	161	161
Wyo.	.83	.95	.20	383	475	441
Colo.	.95	1.10	1.10	395	517	527
N. Mex.	.79	.80	.95	15	14	15
Ariz.	.86	.70	.85	4	.2	3
Utah	1.19	1.25	1.25	101	136	135
Nev.	1.05	1.10	1.00	256	285	251
Wash.	1.19	1.15	1.40	53	47	56
Oreg.	1.14	1.10	1.15	285	330	362
Calif.	1.25	1.10	1.45	221	182	262
22 States	.88	.91	.87	11,437	12,306	12,916
40						

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947	Indic.
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
	Pounds					
Va.	1,172	1,220	1,225	174,185	197,640	189,875
N.C.	1,153	1,030	1,100	306,260	310,030	337,700
Tenn.	745	800	800	6,185	4,000	3,200
Total	1,150	1,093	1,139	436,630	511,670	530,775
(Va.-N.C.area)						
S.C.	619	550	600	16,705	14,300	15,600
Ga.	700	695	700	589,938	781,180	810,600
Fla.	620	660	620	57,430	69,300	66,960
Ala.	674	630	775	271,438	291,690	362,700
Miss.	384	325	380	9,809	4,875	5,320
Total	630	670	711	945,320	1,161,345	1,261,180
(S.E.area)						
Ark.	368	350	425	7,507	2,800	3,400
La.	346	300	350	3,812	1,500	1,400
Okla.	478	450	550	59,836	146,250	160,600
Tex.	456	420	425	242,008	351,120	334,050
N.Mex.	1/ 1,031	950	1,100	1/ 7,006	13,300	11,000
Total	458	433	464	318,770	514,970	510,450
(S.W.area)						
U.S.	708	646	689	1,750,718	2,187,985	2,302,405

1/ Short-time average.

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947	Indic.
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	
	Bushels					
Ohio	19.4	18.5	21.0	14,843	17,575	19,068
Ind.	18.0	18.5	20.5	18,486	28,176	28,413
Ill.	21.4	18.0	23.5	55,996	65,196	75,552
Mich.	16.0	17.0	19.0	1,358	1,292	1,216
Wis.	14.5	13.0	12.5	449	338	262
Minn.	14.9	15.0	16.0	3,086	13,800	12,672
Iowa	19.8	15.0	22.0	23,406	26,310	31,262
Mo.	14.2	12.0	21.0	5,608	9,900	15,120
Kans.	10.6	8.5	14.0	1,285	1,887	2,534
Va.	14.3	15.0	16.0	902	1,425	1,600
N.C.	11.5	15.0	14.0	2,333	3,915	3,878
Ky.	14.0	17.5	17.5	729	1,908	2,065
Tenn.	11.5	15.5	17.0	447	930	1,020
Miss.	11.3	14.0	15.5	885	1,330	1,628
Ark.	14.0	12.0	19.5	2,296	3,396	4,816
Other States	12.2	13.1	15.9	2,533	5,984	4,529
United States	18.3	16.3	20.8	134,642	181,362	205,635

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## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average
	1937-46	Pounds	1948	1947
Maine	1,012	1,100	940	79
New York	949	1,100	1,250	1,248
Michigan	856	670	950	4,515
Minnesota	556	350	600	23
Total N.E.	870	764	1,021	5,889
North Dakota	3/ 708	850	—	3/ 9
Nebraska	1,434	1,450	1,550	548
Montana	1,246	1,400	1,300	287
Idaho	1,563	1,520	1,670	1,941
Wyoming	1,293	1,350	1,330	944
Washington	1,082	1,200	1,200	33
Total N.W.	1,429	1,442	1,506	3,771
Colorado	562	800	720	1,717
New Mexico	317	210	345	676
Arizona	494	430	500	64
Utah	600	900	640	36
Total S.W.	471	628	599	2,496
Calif. Lima	1,358	1,406	1,450	2,187
Calif. Other	1,189	1,303	1,300	2,373
Total Calif.	1,267	1,351	1,365	4,560
United States	914	976	1,069	16,716
1/ Includes beans grown for seed.	2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).			17,164
3/ Short-time average.				19,411

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	1947	Preliminary	Average
	1937-46	Pounds	1948	1947
Wis.	933	1,050	900	45
Minn.	3/ 918	600	750	3/ 38
N.Dak.	3/ 1,140	1,080	1,000	3/ 152
Mont.	1,173	1,060	1,200	372
Idaho	1,218	1,320	1,100	1,529
Wyo.	3/ 1,102	1,200	1,200	3/ 25
Colo.	846	900	1,000	159
Wash.	1,323	1,350	1,220	2,712
Oreg.	1,326	1,180	1,300	289
Calif.	—	790	900	—
U.S.	1,242	1,252	1,148	5,278
1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.	2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned)			6,513
3/ Short-time average.				3,536

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## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre		Indicated 1937-46	Production	
	Average	1947		Average	1947
	1937-46	1948		1937-46	1948
Short tons		Thousand short tons			
Ohio	8.7	7.2	11.0	289	151
Mich.	8.5	6.8	9.0	798	446
Nebr.	12.7	11.3	13.0	809	805
Mont.	11.9	11.7	12.0	863	899
Idaho	14.7	17.1	15.5	211	1,761
Wyo.	11.9	12.7	10.5	483	457
Colo.	12.8	15.2	11.5	1,856	2,548
Utah	13.4	16.4	13.0	560	740
Calif. 1/	15.4	18.6	16.0	1,949	2,897
Other					
States	11.5	13.0	12.8	1,252	1,800
U.S.	12.4	14.2	13.2	9,771	12,504

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre		Indicated 1937-46	Production	
	Average	1947		Average	1947
	1937-46	1948		1937-46	1948
Short tons		Thousand short tons			
La.	19.2	15.7	17.5	5,200	4,475
Fla.	31.8	26.6	32.0	859	962
Total	20.3	16.3	19.2	6,060	5,437

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre		Indicated 1937-46	Production 1/	
	Average	1947		Indicated	Indicated
	1937-46	1948		1937-46	1947
Pounds		Thousand pounds			
Wash.	1,831	1,740	1,730	13,929	20,358
Oreg.	915	850	890	17,947	16,150
Calif.	1,498	1,510	1,500	11,656	13,590
U.S.	1,240	1,262	1,305	43,532	50,098

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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## BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948
Ill.	548	490	600	6,150	2,000
Kans.	262	280	375	2,400	1,100
Okla.	320	300	310	12,650	11,200
Tex.	308	350	190	4,570	6,000
Colo.	255	270	325	10,190	9,300
N. Mex.	249	200	300	6,730	3,200
U.S.	308	290	307	42,690	32,800
					28,500

## TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	1947	Indic.	Average	1947
	1937-46	1948	1948	1937-46	1948
Mass.	1,528	1,549	1,452	9,039	11,402
Conn.	1,334	1,271	1,275	22,079	24,280
N.Y.	1,345	1,350	1,400	1,215	1,080
Pa.	1,421	1,485	1,550	46,758	58,518
Ohio	1,014	1,142	1,122	24,894	21,125
Ind.	1,056	1,099	1,198	11,117	10,220
Wis.	1,450	1,479	1,449	32,420	35,930
Minn.	1,195	1,200	1,200	706	720
Mo.	1,018	900	1,100	6,196	4,680
Kans.	974	950	1,050	308	190
Md.	750	800	800	30,049	38,400
Va.	953	1,111	1,221	123,892	154,752
W.Va.	924	1,200	1,200	2,850	3,360
N.C.	999	1,145	1,143	654,807	907,181
S.C.	1,018	1,135	1,200	112,382	155,495
Ga.	953	1,178	1,085	83,145	127,142
Fla.	892	1,020	1,005	18,042	27,036
Ky.	992	1,102	1,143	356,501	385,073
Tenn.	1,036	1,215	1,288	117,382	140,500
Ala.	800	925	900	299	370
La.	444	415	550	184	249
U.S.	1,008	1,142	1,164	1,664,265	2,107,763
					1,787,723

CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type	Average 1937-46	Yield per acre	Production			Indicated 1948
				Pounds	1947	1947	
<b>CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:</b>							
Virginia	11	929	1,080	1,175	91,241	119,880	102,225
North Carolina	11	928	1,060	1,110	235,771	320,120	258,630
Total Old Belt	11	928	1,065	1,128	327,012	440,000	360,855
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,039	1,205	1,140	331,146	466,335	335,160
North Carolina	13	1,044	1,125	1,200	77,160	105,750	84,000
South Carolina	13	1,018	1,135	1,200	112,382	155,495	121,200
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,028	1,131	1,200	189,542	261,245	205,200
Georgia	14	952	1,180	1,085	82,178	126,260	93,310
Florida	14	862	1,020	975	14,705	23,256	16,672
Alabama	14	790	925	900	226	370	360
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	937	1,151	1,066	97,109	149,886	110,342
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	985	1,135	1,138	944,809	1,317,466	1,011,557
<b>CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:</b>							
Total Virginia Belt	21	880	975	1,150	15,200	13,942	12,650
Kentucky	22	918	1,025	1,075	14,622	15,068	13,008
Tennessee	22	974	1,060	1,100	33,460	36,040	26,510
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	957	1,049	1,092	48,083	51,108	39,518
Kentucky	23	923	1,000	1,050	16,590	16,600	13,965
Tennessee	23	946	1,000	1,000	4,234	4,000	3,000
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	928	1,000	1,041	20,824	20,600	16,965
Total Henderson-Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	908	1,000	1,050	540	200	210
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	935	1,024	1,089	84,647	85,850	69,343
<b>CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:</b>							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	962	1,090	1,050	13,879	13,625	14,700
Indiana	31	1,059	1,100	1,200	10,834	10,010	10,920
Missouri	31	1,018	900	1,100	6,196	4,680	5,830
Kansas	31	974	950	1,050	308	190	210
Virginia	31	1,264	1,625	1,700	14,689	18,525	19,890
West Virginia	31	924	1,200	1,200	2,850	3,360	3,240
North Carolina	31	1,181	1,560	1,600	10,731	14,976	16,000
Kentucky	31	1,001	1,115	1,150	302,056	323,350	326,600
Tennessee	31	1,072	1,310	1,375	75,138	95,630	99,000
Total Burley Belt	31	-	1,024	1,170	1,214	436,754	484,346
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	-	750	800	800	30,049	38,400
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	-	1,001	1,132	1,171	466,803	522,746



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1937-46	Production 2/			Indicated 1948		
		1946	1947	1948			
<b>Eastern States:</b>							
North Atlantic:							
Maine	686	767	930	1,066			
New Hampshire	736	456	838	732			
Vermont	626	424	799	799			
Massachusetts	2,489	2,000	2,864	2,514			
Rhode Island	227	129	187	163			
Connecticut	1,302	1,111	1,273	925			
New York	15,059	15,116	15,045	13,500			
New Jersey	2,899	2,970	1,935	1,760			
Pennsylvania	8,031	8,568	6,612	5,311			
Total North Atlantic	32,056	31,541	30,483	26,770			
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	839	682	334	357			
Maryland	1,737	1,872	938	1,140			
Virginia	10,698	12,975	5,072	9,350			
West Virginia	4,242	5,075	2,820	3,795			
North Carolina	1,065	1,248	768	1,024			
Total South Atlantic	18,581	21,852	9,932	15,666			
Total Eastern States	50,637	53,393	40,415	42,436			
Central States:							
North Central:							
Ohio	4,360	2,350	3,038	1,996			
Indiana	1,452	1,174	1,489	1,145			
Illinois	3,136	3,573	4,187	2,499			
Michigan	7,233	7,560	6,400	4,945			
Wisconsin	704	996	799	642			
Minnesota	181	65	272	40			
Iowa	198	124	108	144			
Missouri	1,343	1,230	1,630	940			
Nebraska	226	68	88	96			
Kansas	668	514	755	574			
Total North Central	12,501	17,654	18,766	13,021			
South Central:							
Kentucky	293	278	276	270			
Tennessee	355	378	396	326			
Arkansas	666	677	756	626			
Total South Central	1,313	1,333	1,428	1,222			
Total Central States	20,814	18,987	20,194	14,243			
Western States:							
Montana	276	50	238	234			
Idaho	2,307	1,233	2,075	1,680			
Colorado	1,501	1,100	1,568	1,395			
New Mexico	746	955	620	938			
Utah	466	364	505	551			
Washington	27,607	32,710	33,480	29,029			
Oregon	2,925	2,970	2,864	2,892			
California	7,780	7,648	11,082	7,080			
Total Western States	43,607	47,030	52,432	43,799			
Total 35 States	115,058	119,410	113,041	100,478			

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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## PEACHES

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1948
	Average 1937-46	1946	1947		
	Thousand bushels				
N.H.	14	5	22	18	
Mass.	54	70	85	67	
R.I.	16	15	13	14	
Conn.	128	154	160	151	
N.Y.	1,377	1,682	1,440	1,148	
N.J.	1,349	1,776	1,617	1,250	
Pa.	1,960	2,226	1,920	2,066	
Ohio	875	553	1,020	858	
Ind.	385	519	725	588	
Ill.	1,494	1,529	2,413	1,428	
Mich.	3,319	5,100	4,300	3,540	
Mo.	676	1,098	1,288	752	
Kans.	76	154	12	142	
Del.	395	408	171	440	
Md.	539	646	425	585	
Va.	1,480	2,640	1,680	1,209	
W.Va.	514	583	388	550	
N.C.	2,131	3,160	2,905	1,646	
S.C.	3,151	5,994	6,630	3,320	
Ga.	5,037	5,628	5,810	3,280	
Fla.	89	96	64	92	
Ky.	707	672	783	462	
Tenn.	1,004	540	1,209	428	
Ala.	1,388	1,250	1,525	1,298	
Miss.	856	868	854	840	
Ark.	2,190	2,479	2,220	2,482	
La.	293	293	270	330	
Oklahoma	464	598	464	280	
Texas	1,698	1,856	1,696	1,140	
Idaho	262	285	357	336	
Colo.	1,816	1,985	2,106	1,922	
N.Mex.	180	360	94	98	
Utah	650	700	933	864	
Wash.	2,081	2,700	2,817	2,210	
Oreg.	547	729	851	604	
Calif., all	27,373	37,086	33,336	32,920	
Clingstone 2/	16,776	23,085	21,377	21,877	
Freestone	10,597	14,001	11,959	11,043	
Other States 3/	158	206	---	---	
U.S.	66,725	86,643	82,603	69,358	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ "Other States" totals include Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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## PEARS

State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/			Indicated 1948
		1946	1947	Thousand bushels	
Mass.	49	44	73	52	
Conn.	56	42	48	32	
N.Y.	946	693	960	468	
Pa.	415	345	262	278	
Ohio	368	135	229	153	
Ind.	198	142	154	156	
Ill.	431	270	402	347	
Mich.	916	696	650	350	
Mo.	266	148	216	186	
Kans.	106	90	99	141	
Va.	327	353	280	241	
W.Va.	99	104	46	105	
N.C.	302	299	298	195	
S.C.	132	126	127	103	
Ga.	379	396	385	385	
Fla.	158	207	194	207	
Ky.	193	115	134	132	
Tenn.	223	120	183	111	
Ala.	306	343	288	292	
Miss.	342	347	350	350	
Ark.	177	195	204	227	
La.	187	235	207	255	
Okla.	156	157	209	151	
Texas	394	407	402	226	
Idaho	60	64	70	65	
Colo.	179	87	232	125	
Utah	149	115	205	148	
Wash., All	7,056	8,890	8,305	6,262	
Bartlett	5,156	6,750	6,156	4,312	
Other	1,900	2,140	2,149	1,950	
Oreg., All	4,314	6,120	5,724	4,545	
Bartlett	1,775	2,335	1,975	1,675	
Other	2,539	3,785	3,749	2,870	
Calif., All	11,038	12,918	14,376	10,084	
Bartlett	9,663	11,168	12,334	8,751	
Other	1,375	1,750	2,042	1,333	
Other States 2/	300	244	--	--	
U.S.	30,222	34,447	35,312	26,372	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ "Other States" totals include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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## GRAPEs

State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/			Indicated 1948
		1946	1947	Tons	
N.Y.	55,360	64,500	60,000	58,500	
N.J.	2,250	2,400	1,900	1,700	
Pa.	16,330	19,500	18,100	14,900	
Ohio	17,190	12,500	15,400	11,000	
Ind.	2,500	1,900	2,400	2,600	
Ill.	3,700	2,300	3,200	3,300	
Mich.	33,820	31,000	42,500	30,200	
Iowa	3,090	2,700	2,600	3,100	
Mo.	5,570	3,100	3,800	3,700	
Kans.	2,350	1,600	1,900	2,500	
Va.	1,810	2,200	1,800	2,200	
W.Va.	1,325	1,800	900	1,700	
N.C.	5,300	5,100	5,600	5,500	
S.C.	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,000	
Ga.	1,870	2,200	2,600	2,800	
Ark.	8,570	10,800	12,600	11,100	
Ariz.	970	1,000	1,100	800	
Wash.	13,150	19,400	21,400	23,000	
Oreg.	1,850	1,600	1,500	1,600	
Calif., All	2,505,400	2,918,000	2,872,000	2,834,000	
Wine varieties	575,100	684,000	517,000	632,000	
Table varieties	482,200	630,000	620,000	606,000	
Raisin varieties	1,448,100	1,604,000	1,735,000	1,596,000	
Raisins 2/	255,050	183,000	315,000	--	
Not dried	427,900	872,000	475,000	--	
Other States 3/	17,570	14,800	--	--	
U.S.	2,701,135	3,119,500	3,072,400	3,015,200	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ "Other States" totals include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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## APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/					Indicated 1948
	Average 1937-46	1945	1946	1947		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
<b>APRICOTS:</b>						
California	216,300	159,000	306,000	165,000	219,000	
Washington	18,080	22,500	27,300	28,000	21,800	
Utah	5,305	10,000	5,400	4,500	8,700	
5 States	239,685	191,500	338,700	197,500	249,500	
<b>PLUMS:</b>						
Michigan	4,290	1,600	6,000	4,000	3,400	
California	75,100	71,000	100,000	74,000	66,000	
<b>PRUNES:</b>						
Idaho	19,380	28,200	22,400	37,000	25,800	
Washington, all	24,580	26,000	29,100	23,100	21,100	
Eastern Washington	15,870	12,600	19,800	19,100	18,600	
Western Washington	8,710	6,400	9,300	4,000	2,500	
Oregon, all	84,790	92,100	101,100	34,400	49,800	
Eastern Oregon	14,880	20,100	13,100	18,900	19,800	
Western Oregon	69,910	72,000	83,000	15,500	30,000	

## Dry Basis 2/

California	206,000	226,000	213,000	201,000	187,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	Indic. 1948
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
<b>FIGS:</b>						
California			Percent			Tons
Dried )	82	84	81	2/32,100	2/58,000	--
Not dried)				15,730	16,000	--
<b>OLIVES:</b>						
California	55	49	65	45,400	40,000	--
<b>ALMONDS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	20,490	29,200	29,600
<b>WALNUTS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	53,370	50,000	62,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,690	5,600	9,500
2 States	--	--	--	64,060	64,600	71,500
<b>FILBERTS:</b>						
Oregon	--	--	--	4,239	7,700	6,200
Washington	--	--	--	706	1,100	1,090
2 States	--	--	--	4,945	8,800	7,290
<b>AVOCADOS:</b>						
Florida	60	58	52	2,573	2,300	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

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## PECANS

State	Improved varieties		Wild or seedling pecans		Production	
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46	1948	1937-46	1948	1948	1948
		Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds	
N.C.	2,298	1,734	2,342	278	306	410
S.C.	1,921	2,200	2,194	335	350	390
Ga.	21,647	23,532	35,500	3,930	4,153	6,260
Fla.	2,332	1,670	3,022	1,743	1,104	2,015
Ala.	7,758	6,175	14,000	1,982	1,265	3,500
Miss.	3,600	1,305	3,710	3,154	1,595	5,570
Ark.	654	654	920	3,017	3,196	4,470
La.	2,447	1,400	2,800	6,587	3,000	11,200
Okla.	1,097	3,100	1,440	16,413	40,900	16,560
Tex.	2,875	3,100	6,640	23,940	17,900	37,610
Other						
States 2/	49	--	--	1,440	--	--
U.S.	46,656	44,870	72,568	62,819	73,769	87,985

## All pecans

State	Production		
	Average	1937-46	1947
	1948	Indicated	1948
		Thousand pounds	
N.C.	2,576	2,040	2,752
S.C.	2,257	2,550	2,584
Ga.	25,577	27,685	41,760
Fla.	4,075	2,774	5,037
Ala.	9,739	7,440	17,500
Miss.	6,754	2,900	9,280
Ark.	3,651	3,850	5,390
La.	9,034	4,400	14,000
Okla.	17,510	44,000	18,000
Tex.	26,815	21,000	44,250
Other			
States 2/	1,488	--	--
U.S.	109,476	118,639	160,553

1/ Budded, grafted or topworked varieties.

2/ "Other States" totals include Illinois and Missouri. Estimates of pecan production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

## CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION		
	Average	1946	1947
	1937-46	Barrels	Barrels
		Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	445,600	553,000	485,000
New Jersey	86,100	101,000	82,000
Wisconsin	105,800	145,000	161,000
Washington	26,710	42,000	48,000
Oregon	9,730	15,100	14,200
5 States	673,940	856,100	790,200
			843,000

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## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1937-46	Condition September 1 1/				
		1945	1946	1947	1948	
<u>Percent</u>						
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
California, all	77	76	80	76	79	
Navels & Misc. 2/	77	80	81	75	78	
Valencias	76	74	80	76	79	
Florida, all	72	64	79	68	73	
Early & Midseason	3/72	64	80	68	74	
Valencias	3/70	64	77	68	72	
Texas, all 2/	73	79	76	79	64	
Early & Midseason	--	--	77	80	63	
Valencias	--	--	74	78	65	
Arizona, all 2/	74	73	73	58	60	
Navels & Misc.	--	72	76	53	70	
Valencias	--	74	80	64	66	
Louisiana, all 2/	70	69	90	76	79	
5 States	75	71	72	73	76	
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Florida	61	59	72	66	55	
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Florida, all	62	60	68	68	66	
Seedless	3/65	62	72	70	57	
Other	3/58	58	64	66	54	
Texas, all	66	74	71	75	54	
Arizona, all	73	76	73	69	67	
California, all	75	60	75	79	73	
Desert Valleys	3/79	80	75	76	77	
Other	3/76	80	75	81	80	
4 States	65	67	70	71	62	
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
California	74	76	73	77	79	
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Florida	67	78	34	77	60	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

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## POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE:	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Production		
		Indicated 1947	Average 1937-46	Indicated 1947
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels		
Maine	285	345	370	50,964
New York, L.I.	242	330	320	14,202
New York, Upstate	117	160	200	15,907
Pennsylvania	123	165	175	19,816
3 Eastern	188.4	263.0	281.9	100,889
Michigan	104	105	118	20,311
Wisconsin	85	105	100	13,915
Minnesota	94	120	125	19,334
North Dakota	112	150	135	16,873
South Dakota	75	80	95	2,324
5 Central	97.7	119.8	120.2	72,758
Nebraska	138	155	180	10,340
Montana	112	140	145	1,875
Idaho	234	220	245	35,113
Wyoming	146	200	165	2,111
Colorado	187	260	240	15,121
Utah	171	185	180	2,557
Nevada	186	210	185	502
Washington	214	260	270	8,349
Oregon	219	260	270	9,299
California 1/	301	330	350	11,068
10 Western	202.9	231.0	241.8	96,335
TOTAL 18	153.9	200.3	213.1	269,982
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:				266,176
Total 11 OTHER LATE	115.4	148.2	149.8	34,298
29 LATE STATES	148.5	194.4	206.2	304,280

## INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	173	219	221	10,473	13,140	12,597
Delaware	85	105	73	344	336	212
Maryland	106	148	136	2,176	2,087	1,822
Virginia	120	150	184	8,968	9,450	11,592
Kentucky	89	99	84	3,774	3,366	2,856
Missouri	106	106	145	4,003	2,120	2,900
Kansas	92	99	121	2,189	1,188	1,331
Arizona	185	290	320	756	1,740	1,632
TOTAL 8	122.6	157.5	169.3	32,682	33,427	34,942
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	145.5	189.8	201.8	336,962	324,613	344,104

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
September 10, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1947		Indicated : 1948	Average : 1947	Indicated : 1948	Thousand bushels
	Bushels	Bushels				
<b>EARLY POTATO STATES:</b>						
North Carolina	107	128	134	9,145	9,216	9,916
South Carolina	110	122	86	2,728	2,440	1,376
Georgia	66	79	64	1,559	1,422	1,024
Florida	132	123	160	4,321	3,272	3,776
Tennessee	80	96	74	3,294	2,880	2,220
Alabama	90	90	101	4,448	3,330	3,636
Mississippi	67	73	72	1,680	1,460	1,224
Arkansas	80	90	94	3,312	2,520	2,632
Louisiana	60	53	59	2,688	1,643	1,534
Oklahoma	70	69	66	1,928	1,035	924
Texas	81	108	100	4,311	4,536	4,400
California 1/	322	420	400	15,768	26,040	31,600
<b>TOTAL 12</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>55,181</b>	<b>59,794</b>	<b>64,262</b>
<b>TOTAL U. S.</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>392,143</b>	<b>384,407</b>	<b>408,366</b>

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State: 1937-46	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1947		Indicated : 1948	Average : 1937-46	1947	Indicated : 1948
	Bushels	Bushels				Thousand bushels
N.J.	134	135	140	2,094	2,160	2,240
Ind.	103	115	120	217	207	216
Ill.	89	70	90	292	154	198
Iowa	97	90	105	201	162	153
Mo.	95	85	105	753	536	630
Kans.	110	75	125	278	135	225
Del.	122	120	125	268	120	125
Md.	150	140	160	1,304	1,330	1,440
Va.	114	125	130	3,466	3,500	3,510
N.C.	104	115	113	7,823	7,360	6,780
S.C.	91	110	103	5,350	5,940	4,738
Ga.	76	85	85	7,284	6,545	5,525
Fla.	66	75	67	1,167	1,275	1,005
Ky.	85	80	85	1,362	1,040	1,020
Tenn.	96	93	98	3,862	2,325	2,156
Ala.	78	82	85	5,898	5,084	4,505
Miss.	88	87	97	5,727	4,350	4,074
Ark.	81	70	95	1,938	1,190	1,425
La.	83	83	88	8,570	7,470	7,128
Okl.	67	60	80	675	420	560
Tex.	84	85	85	5,121	4,675	3,995
Calif.	108	100	100	1,216	1,200	1,000
J.C.	89.2	93.5	97.3	64,866	57,178	52,653

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## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average	September 1		
		1946	1947	1948
		Pounds		
Me.	16.4	17.2	17.9	17.1
N.H.	15.8	17.4	17.8	18.8
Vt.	14.7	14.9	15.2	16.4
Mass.	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.9
Conn.	18.9	17.3	17.3	19.0
N.Y.	17.5	18.9	19.5	20.0
N.J.	20.2	21.0	21.3	21.5
Pa.	17.6	18.9	19.0	19.0
N.Atl.	17.56	18.69	19.11	19.35
Ohio	16.5	17.7	16.9	18.1
Ind.	15.9	16.8	16.8	17.1
Ill.	15.8	17.0	15.1	16.9
Mich.	18.3	19.2	18.8	19.4
Wis.	16.5	17.4	16.3	17.0
E.N.Cent.	16.54	17.60	16.72	17.58
Minn.	14.0	14.1	13.8	14.9
Iowa	14.8	16.4	14.8	15.7
Mo.	12.4	14.1	13.1	15.2
N.Dak.	13.4	14.5	15.5	15.4
S.Dak.	12.0	12.7	12.4	13.5
Nebr.	14.0	15.7	15.5	15.6
Kans.	13.0	13.4	13.6	15.1
W.N.Cent.	13.48	14.51	14.11	15.17
Md.	16.2	18.0	18.0	18.5
Va.	14.0	14.9	15.8	16.0
W.Va.	14.0	14.5	14.9	16.4
N.C.	13.6	14.0	14.6	15.3
S.C.	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
Ga.	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1
S.Atl.	12.90	14.19	14.31	14.83
Ky.	13.8	15.6	14.5	14.8
Tenn.	12.5	13.2	13.5	13.5
Ala.	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.9
Miss.	7.8	8.1	8.8	9.2
Ark.	9.4	10.3	9.0	11.7
Okla.	10.8	10.2	10.6	12.7
Tex.	8.9	8.1	8.6	9.0
S.Cent.	10.28	10.55	10.81	11.55
Mont.	15.9	17.1	18.3	16.7
Idaho	18.7	18.6	20.1	20.5
Wyo.	15.3	18.4	19.5	19.3
Colo.	14.8	15.9	16.4	16.0
Utah	16.9	18.3	19.4	19.5
Wash.	19.0	23.2	20.7	21.2
Oreg.	17.0	17.7	18.7	19.0
Calif.	19.6	19.3	18.8	20.1
West	17.37	18.99	18.86	19.35
U.S.	14.42	15.39	15.21	16.01

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately. -56-

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## AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on and hand during August	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During August	Jan.-Aug. incl.			
				1947	1948	1947	1948
Division	1947	1948	1947	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands	Number	Millions				
Me.	2,078	1,778	1,463	1,569	30	28	255
N.H.	2,046	1,776	1,451	1,485	30	26	248
Vt.	826	707	1,600	1,587	13	11	112
Mass.	4,594	3,954	1,519	1,562	70	62	590
R.I.	502	398	1,558	1,562	8	6	64
Conn.	3,008	2,362	1,442	1,417	43	33	359
N.Y.	9,648	10,248	1,438	1,531	139	157	1,495
N.J.	7,332	7,196	1,479	1,500	108	108	1,009
Pa.	14,810	14,550	1,414	1,445	209	210	2,174
N.Atl.	44,844	42,969	1,449	1,492	650	641	6,306
Ohio	12,192	11,816	1,452	1,510	175	178	1,850
Ind.	10,743	10,144	1,333	1,423	143	144	1,574
Ill.	13,636	13,255	1,172	1,367	160	181	2,031
Mich.	8,050	7,458	1,389	1,438	112	107	1,182
Wis.	12,908	12,265	1,395	1,457	180	179	1,793
E. N. Cent.	57,529	54,938	1,338	1,436	770	789	8,430
Minn.	19,046	17,958	1,426	1,516	272	272	2,969
Iowa	20,806	20,254	1,302	1,500	271	304	3,270
Mo.	13,638	12,002	1,293	1,426	176	186	2,144
N. Dak.	3,493	3,142	1,314	1,420	46	45	453
S. Dak.	5,576	5,996	1,358	1,463	76	88	877
Nebr.	9,320	9,247	1,271	1,352	118	125	1,493
Kans.	10,201	9,591	1,234	1,395	126	134	1,614
W. N. Cent.	82,080	79,250	1,322	1,456	1,085	1,154	12,820
Del.	666	685	1,302	1,348	9	9	94
Md.	2,870	2,750	1,302	1,352	37	37	379
Va.	6,606	6,084	1,240	1,333	82	81	910
W. Va.	2,582	2,554	1,352	1,426	55	36	366
N.C.	6,513	5,943	1,085	1,122	71	67	786
S.C.	2,716	2,608	992	1,014	27	26	264
Ga.	5,352	4,938	973	952	52	47	493
Fla.	1,630	1,704	1,017	1,073	17	18	176
S. Atl.	28,985	27,266	1,139	1,177	350	321	3,438
Ky.	6,469	6,173	1,221	1,283	79	79	915
Tenn.	6,814	6,514	1,159	1,147	79	75	800
Ala.	4,918	4,985	1,001	983	49	49	497
Miss.	4,679	4,562	874	874	41	40	425
Ark.	4,664	4,369	980	1,043	46	46	492
La.	2,806	2,762	812	905	23	25	240
Okla.	7,412	7,486	1,091	1,234	81	92	1,000
Tex. 1/	17,938	17,624	1,116	1,141	201	201	2,257
S. Cent. 1/	55,730	54,475	1,074	1,114	599	607	6,626
Mont.	1,188	1,238	1,370	1,564	16	17	169
Idaho	1,554	1,499	1,432	1,488	22	22	228
Wyo.	577	550	1,445	1,457	8	8	78
Colo.	2,154	2,205	1,364	1,466	29	32	305
N. Mex.	781	719	1,302	1,330	10	10	103
Ariz.	474	481	1,135	1,243	5	6	59
Utah	2,261	2,294	1,395	1,395	32	32	316
Nev.	232	240	1,392	1,364	3	3	31
Wash.	3,472	3,292	1,469	1,510	51	50	514
Oreg.	2,220	2,211	1,407	1,463	31	33	344
Calif.	11,964	13,054	1,482	1,513	177	198	1,696
West	26,877	27,783	1,429	1,476	384	410	3,843
U.S. 1/	296,095	286,681	1,289	1,368	3,018	3,922	41,493
							40,843

1/ July 1948 estimates revised for Texas, South Central States and U. S. as follows:-

Eggs per 100 layers: 1,339; 1,287; 1,514. Total eggs produced millions:  
during July 241; 708; 4,452.